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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the way to keep up with modern Knowledge is to read a good Newspaper.

VOL. XX.

Five Cents Per Copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918 One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year.

No. 12

On To Berlin!

The United States soldiers are organized into their own armies and doing some fighting of their own now. How grateful we should be for these victories.

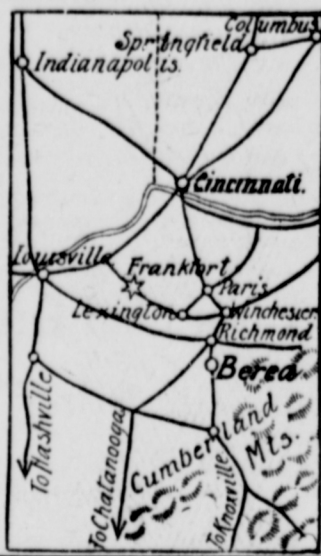
And we are beginning to face our losses. We have not cared much for the loss of business and the increase of taxes, but now we are beginning to pay precious lives. But those who fall are remembered with the true heroes of the world—glorified by their devotion to a noble cause.

And we are gaining much by the unity of spirit between North and South, Republican and Democrat, Baptist and Episcopalian, as we all join prayers and efforts for the cause that is right.

And we are getting ready for generous subscriptions for the new Liberty Loan.

Where Is Berea?

Berea used to be in the woods, but our straggling railroad has been made a part of the great through line of the Louisville & Nashville running from Cincinnati to Knoxville, Atlanta and Florida. People from the Virginias come to us over the Chesapeake and Ohio to Winchester. And the Railroad Company has just given us a new railway station which is as perfect as a station can be made and cost some \$30,000.



Kentucky News

The parents of Mr. Thomas C. McCown, of Richmond, have received the glad news that he has received his commission this week. Tom will be detailed in the navy and will be sent to Pensacola, Florida. All the Madison County boys seem to be making good, and they reflect much credit on their native county.

Dr. Ben L. Bruner, the Republican nominee for United States Senator, opened his campaign at Manchester, Ky., on the 17th.

He pledged his support, without reserve, for the war policies and purposes of President Wilson, and his platform, stated briefly, also included: Better care of the dependents of American soldiers and sailors than has ever been given by any other nation. Free transportation for soldiers and reduced fares for members of their families visiting army camps.

Prohibition—local, State, and national.

Equal suffrage for women. Protection to American labor and a "sound monetary system."

No bargaining or compromise with the enemy over peace terms—a dictated peace.

Nearly \$100,000 has been subscribed toward the proposed fund of \$250,000 which the Baptists of Kentucky expect to raise for the erection of a hospital in Louisville.

Dr. M. P. Hunt, pastor of the West Broadway Baptist Church, has been touring the State and has had much success in raising money for the hospital. A report of the progress made will be one of the interesting features of the 115th session of the Long Run Baptist Association, which will begin at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning at the Little Flock Baptist Church, near Okolona.

The Evening Post claims that W.

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Berea's Student Army Training

Our Salute to Lieutenant Campbell!

Uncle Sam is doing a new and big thing in fixing up to make a lot of selected colleges into temporary West Points. Naturally, there has been some uncertainty and delay, but the work will actually begin by October first.

Final arrangements are these: First, all able-bodied men of college rank, 18 years old, will be enlisted in the S.A.T.C., and have the uniform, support and pay of soldiers while continuing college courses. These college courses will be changed by putting in some military work.

Second, men will be accepted as of college rank if they have had as many as 13 units of school work above the eighth grade. A "unit" means one study pursued for a year, and four units constitute a year's work. Some vocational subjects like telegraphy may count for a unit. So may teaching on a first-class certificate.

This does not mean that a man finishes prep. work on these units. The college may "condition" him,

and require more to be made up before he graduates.

These requirements are less than Berea has made in past years, but during the war, Berea will admit students on these terms as fixed by the Government.

Third, the Government does this in order to secure men fitted for officers, and for scientific and educational work. It will withdraw the men from college as need may arise, but expects they will remain in school at least nine months.

Fourth, able-bodied men, whether 18 or not, who are at Berea in other departments than the College, will have the advantage of military drill, but not the soldier's pay and support.

Fifth, a man who has already been called to the colors must answer the call of his local board, but may then apply for a transfer to the Berea College Army Training Corps, if he has the 13 units.

Sixth, Lieutenant Campbell has been detailed for work at Berea, and will arrive this week. Hurrah!

Berea's Big Fall Opening

In spite of war, Berea has fully one hundred more students than ever before at the opening of the Fall Term, and they come from nearly every county in our great mountain region. We could hold a mountain convention in Berea right now!

College—See news of Berea's S. A. T. C.

The Normal Department has a large attendance in spite of the fact

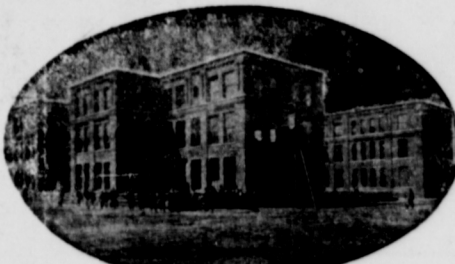
students, and will have a rousing house-warming in a few days.

The Vocational Department is rejoining in many new equipments, particularly the new dairy barn and silo, and the new hospital. This hospital gives large opportunity for the girls who wish training as nurses.

The Foundation School, also, is crowded and greatly enjoying its



COLLEGE CHAPEL



INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

that so many are detained by teaching this fall. The model rural schools will be a special feature this year.

The Academy is literally overflowing with students, so that some are being turned away or diverted to other departments. The new James Hall—the most perfect girls' building in the South—is full of happy

new buildings. Its own athletic field requires further work before it will be ready for use, but as the Institution has other fields, everybody is going to have play-time as well as study.

Those who are late will suffer some disadvantage, but there will still be opportunity for new students until the first of October. Hurry up!

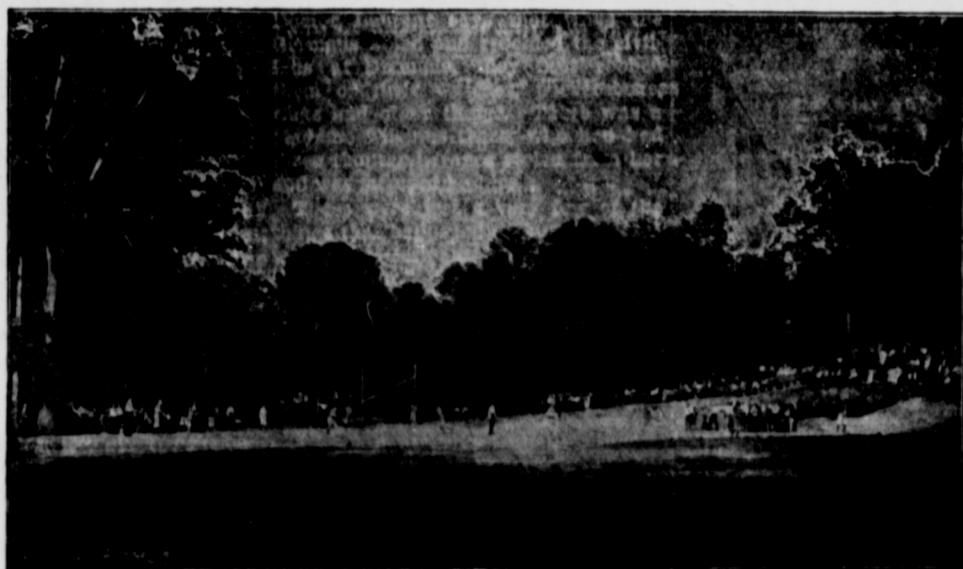
U. S. News

Covered from head to foot with trench mud and carrying his gas mask in one hand and his steel helmet in the other, Secretary of War Baker returned to Paris Saturday night after having spent the two preceding days with the American troops, accompanying them as they marched into St. Mihiel.

The War Revenue Bill and the \$7,000,000,000 War Department Emergency Bill are both up for final action by Congress this week. The five-minute rule has been put on the War Revenue Bill in the House. Leaders in both houses are planning an October vacation.

A man who won't lend is the Kaiser's friend.

Buy bonds before it's verboten.



PARADE GROUNDS

MEET ME AT BEREA!

Germans Give Up St. Mihiel Salient

AMERICANS TAKE 9,500 MEN

Sixty Guns Taken From Huns in Big Drive—Enemy Burns Ammunition Dumps at Hattenville and Domboux—Reported Lille Being Evacuated.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—"We now are standing on our new lines which have been prepared," says the official statement reporting military operations on the western front, issued by the German general staff. "During the night," the statement adds, "the evacuation of the (St. Mihiel) salient, which was liable to encirclement, and which had been under consideration for some years, was completed without interference."

London, Sept. 14.—Numerous fugitives are reported to be arriving at Malines and Antwerp, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. Apparently Lille is being evacuated, the dispatch says.

London, Sept. 14.—General Pershing's troops so far have captured 9,500 prisoners and have taken sixty German guns. The Germans are blowing up the ammunition dumps at Hattenville and Domboux.

Americans Gain Ten Miles. London, Sept. 14.—General Pershing's forces in their attack on the southern side of the St. Mihiel salient have advanced for a distance of ten miles. The assault was made on a front of fourteen miles.

The Americans were making rapid progress in their continuation of their drive.

German prisoners say the American attack was expected, but that it was delivered so rapidly that they had no time to put up a stubborn resistance when they were ordered to Pannes, which was energetically defended by the Germans, was easily captured by the Americans.

Take Four Towns. The Americans are reported to have captured Vigneulles, seven and a half miles north of Xivray, through which the former line ran.

If these places really have been captured, the neck of the St. Mihiel salient has been narrowed to less than six miles, and if the two German divisions reported last night to be in the salient, still are there, it is decidedly improbable that they will be able to get away.

On the west side of the St. Mihiel salient, where the country is much more difficult and where the German resistance has been more determined, the Americans have made an advance of three miles on a twelve-mile front.

St. Mihiel Captured? With the Americans on the Metz front, Sept. 14.—It is unofficially reported the French have occupied St. Mihiel (at the tip of the salient). The important town of Thiaucourt was taken by the Americans. They also seized Bouillonville and Nonsard.

Yanks Destroy Hun Nests. Paris, Sept. 14.—Americans are harassing the Germans at many points along the front south of the St. Mihiel salient, where the big battle is being fought.

In a series of daring raids in Lorraine and in the Vosges the American captured numerous enemy positions, penetrated the German line at some points, meeting resistance, and before retreating destroyed all the material they couldn't carry away.

Machine-gun nests, blockhouses and dumps were blown up and very heavy losses inflicted on the enemy. Artillery fire is quiet on the less active stretches of the front.

St. Mihiel Sector Reduced. Paris, Sept. 14.—It is understood the St. Mihiel sector has been reduced. The censor will not permit the publication of the names of the towns on the present American line.

Where Do We Go From Here? With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 14.—After the American artillery had reached a drumfire intensity the American soldiers went over the top behind a barrage singing loudly: "Where do we go from here, boys?"

American Gun Fire Deadly. With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 14.—Prisoners unanimously testify to the accuracy and the deadliness of the American preparatory artillery fire. Observers had so completely located the principal German works in advance that the enemy troops could only take to their dugouts and await the end of the bombardment.

Germans Seek to Save Guns. With the American Army on the Lorraine front, Sept. 14.—The Germans are attempting to remove their artillery to the rear of Vigneulles under the stress of the American attack. They were meeting with great difficulty, however, and were being hampered by airplanes, as well as artillery fire. The Germans have lost guns, trench mortars and many machine guns.

Americans Press On, Paris Says. Paris, Sept. 14.—The American attacks in the region of St. Mihiel are

World News

The American victory on the border of France, near Lorraine, is the leading event of the week. In about thirty-six hours the German line was forced back on the St. Mihiel salient, and by the closing of a pocket, the Americans captured from fifteen to twenty thousand Germans. Positions that were considered too strong to be taken were captured in a few hours.

The main object of the American drive is to secure the city of Metz, the principal city of Lorraine, then to get possession of the iron mines of Lorraine, from which Germany gets ninety per cent of all of her iron, and finally to strike at the industrial centers of Germany, which are located largely on the Rhine River.

Austria has started a movement for peace, and asks that representatives from all the belligerent nations shall meet at some neutral point to consider terms informally and without committing themselves to the same, as yet. Such a move is suspected to be instigated by Germany as the beginning of a winter drive for peace, and it is not likely that the Allies will pay much attention to it.

American agents in Russia have found documents which seem to prove beyond a doubt that the two leaders of the Bolsheviks, Lenin and Trotsky, were under the pay of Germany. Papers involving money transactions are among these documents, as well as other information of a valuable nature. These evidences of guilt will be turned over to the State Department of our Government for use at the proper time.

In Palestine, the Turks are continually being driven back, and the English are in possession as far north as Samaria. The Jews are coming to realize that their country is to be restored to them, at least under a protectorate. It is not expected that all Jews will return to their former homeland, but a great many will do so, especially in parts of the world where their lot is not a pleasant one.

Rumors are current that the Czarina of Russia and her four daughters have been murdered. The death of the Crown Prince was reported some time ago. The source of responsibility is not yet fully placed, as conditions are so confused in Russia. Hard and cruel as such things are, they are generally a part of the great revolutionary movements by which monarchical systems fall.

Activities have begun again on the Balkan front of the war. Servian armies aided by the French are again on Servian soil after a period of two years. The Bulgarians were defeated with considerable loss. The Greeks also have been successful over a nineteen mile front in a surprise attack in which they inflicted much damage on the enemy and suffered little in return.

(Continued on Page Five)

continuing successfully, the French war office announced today. On the battle front west of St. Quentin French troops have captured the town of Savy.

Haig Smashes Hun Attacks. London, Sept. 14.—German troops delivered an attack with the co-operation of airplanes on the town of Havrincourt, southwest of Cambrai, recently taken by the British. The attack was repulsed with great loss to the Germans. Field Marshal Haig announced in the official statement.

Further south on the front opposite St. Quentin the British have gained possession of Holnon wood.

A German attack opposite Mouves, of the canal line west of Cambrai, failed completely.

British troops have captured the town of Jeancourt, in the St. Quentin sector, north of Verdun.

In Flanders the British made progress, pushing ahead west of Auchy, in the La Bassée region.

Italians Hit Austrians.

Rome, Sept. 14.—The Italians have penetrated the Austro-Hungarian positions at Pramaggiore, the war office announces.

School News from Various Departments

NORMAL DEPARTMENT

The Normal Department opened last week with quite a good increase in attendance over last year, though the masculine side of the house is noticeably scant in population. And it is gratifying to observe that there is a marked increase in the proportion enrolling in the upper classes. More high school students are coming to us; and it is to be hoped that an increasingly large number of young people will be able to get high school training at home before leaving for normal work. Learning how to teach is most essential, but a sound basis of knowledge as to what to teach is even more essential.

Our boys who have gone into the services of Uncle Sam remember us with frequent letters. Prof. Barlow writes from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station that he is in the band, playing for the destruction of the Hun with all his might. He will soon start on a tour of the country, playing money out of people's pockets for the Liberty Loan, after which he expects to get closer to the enemy. John Burgess was at the same place when last heard from. Otis Fultz and Morton Radcliff were at Norfolk some weeks ago. Otis wrote that he was loading munition ships as fast as he could. That while he would like to get nearer to Germany, he was content to work wherever his Uncle needed him most—just the spirit we would expect of him, or any other good Normalite. Clarence Nichols has decided that at this time it is better to fight than to care for the sick, so he has resigned from the Hospital Service and gone into the fighting ranks. Hurrah for Clarence, we say. Leeburn Allen, a Normal graduate of 1908, and lately County Attorney of Wolfe County, writes from the training camp to remind us that he is noted for his high jumping records while in Berea and that the next high jumping he indulged in would be going "over the top" after a Hun.

VOCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Our Department opens this year with the biggest number with which we have ever started the Fall Term. We see talent, aims, and an improved old time Vocational spirit

sticking on every apron and coat-tail.

The Gibraltar Literary society met Saturday evening, in spite of the picture show. Great interest was noticeable in the re-organization by electing new officers for the Fall Term. Nearly every boy of our Department attended the first meeting, and we have splendid prospects for a one hundred per cent membership. The officers elected were: Hugh Mobley, president; Wm. Irwin, vice-president; Leonard Case, recording secretary; Edward Marrs, corresponding secretary; Winfred Franklin, yell master; John D. Combs, marshal.

Our motto: "We learn to do by doing."

The boys of our department gave the girls the most cordial reception that was in their power to give last Monday afternoon. "All the boys had everything in their rooms just a-smiling with the home touch," was an overheard expression of an impressed girl. Some of the girls could see no room for improvement, everything was so well arranged. And originality prevailed. There was no set system; every room was under the sole supervision of its occupant. The boys fully deserved the commendation which they received from the girls.

Now just looking thru the rooms did not end the reception. Dean Clark had already hinted to the boys, "this is a mighty good time to pick you out a girl." Boys are somehow not so hard-headed when it comes to taking hints. This was proved when nearly every boy accompanied his choice to the Vocational Chapel to hear good music, inspiring talks, and above all to partake of the refreshments served by the generous Vocational boys.

The Senior Class met for organization Monday evening. This is the first time we have ever met as seniors, and on these grounds we can say it was the most interesting and best meeting we have ever had. In this meeting there was to be a grave responsibility placed on some capable members of the class. From the first it could be seen that all eyes centered on Mr. Comer Johnson as president of our class. This being true he was almost unanimously

elected president for the fall term. The other officers elected at this meeting were: Miss Ruth Quillen, vice-president; Hugh Mobley, recording secretary; Miss Evelyn Campbell, corresponding secretary; Edward Bailey, treasurer; Crawford Lynn, sergeant-at-arms; Winfred Franklin, chorister. The Seniors will meet every two weeks. The Juniors, too, will have their regular meetings. Everything in Vocational starts now. Even the football stars have met for organization. Look for its victories this year in this column.

We were pleased to have with us on Monday afternoon at the reception, Mr. McSwain, county agent at Vanceburg. He is one of many Vocational graduates who have gone out and made good. His words to us were of great interest.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY PERRY COUNTY TEACHERS

The following resolutions copied from the Hazard Herald, of September 9, were reported by the Committee on Resolutions at the close of the Teachers' Institute of Perry County, Friday, September 6, 1918, and were adopted unanimously. Practically all the teachers in the county attended the institute and it was considered one of the most successful ever held in the county. The institute closed at noon Friday.

The resolutions adopted were:

1. That we endorse the administration of County Superintendent M. C. Napier.

2. That we, as teachers, feel greatly indebted to Prof. C. D. Lewis, of Berea College, for the splendid way in which he has instructed the Institute. He has been a source of great help, both in an educational and an inspirational way.

3. That we, as a body of teachers, shall make every possible effort to stamp out illiteracy in our respective districts. This can be done only by each teacher being conscientious and faithful to his or her calling.

4. That we appreciate the splendid talks on patriotism and food conservation given by Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Faulkner and Miss Trueman, and that we as teachers promise our earnest support to the Food Administration in the conservation of food in our respective districts.

7. That the teachers of Perry County request the Fiscal Court to furnish a farm demonstrator for

The R. L. BURTON FARM at AUCTION

Saturday, Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.

190 - ACRES - 190

Of the Best Tobacco, Corn and Hemp Land IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY

Six miles North East of Lancaster on Buckeye pike, in Garrard County

DESCRIPTION—Long level frontage on both sides of pike, with improvements in center of farm. Mostly level and rolling with small portion partly steep. SANDSTONE land which gives the WEIGHT and COLOR and has made the REPUTATION of Garrard County tobacco. In high state of cultivation, fencing good, and watered by living springs.

40 acres in corn, 8 acres in tobacco, 16 acres stubble sown to grass, 30 acres meadow, balance in Blue grass.

One-half mile to good school, one-half mile to church, telephone and mail service.

IMPROVEMENTS—Splendid 2-story, 10 room dwelling, 2 porches, one large concrete porch, basement, bathroom, water works, servants house, garage, 3 hen houses, cistern and well.

Two 8 acre tobacco barns, 2 silos, 2 stock barns equipped with feed and litter carriers, stock scales, tenant house.

Beautiful level yard to pike with large shade trees, good orchard. This farm has been taken care of by the present owner for 25 years, he has been a breeder and feeder of high class stock, fed in barns and maintained the land in high state of fertility.

Tobacco from This Farm Sold Last Year for 50c Per Lb.

Present Crop Will Bring \$1,000 Per Acre

The land will be sold in three tracts, 60 acres with dwelling, 1 stock barn and 1 tobacco barn, 90 acres with stock barn and tobacco barn and 40 acres with tenant house. If the bidders desire will combine two or more tracts. WILL SELL IT THE WAY YOU WANT TO BUY IT.

Look at the land before day of sale. The owner or the parties named below will be glad to show it any time, TERMS EASY.

At the same time will sell the following stock:—20 short horned yearlings, 700 pounds; 2 pair mare mules and one pair horse mules, 4 to 6 years old; 5 pair mated 2 year old mare mules; 4 short horned cows with calves; 23 black faced ewes; 1 registered south-down Buck; one Hay Baler; one manure spreader; 1 Ensilage cutter; 1 12 H. P. gas engine and a lot of good farming implements.

For further particulars inquire of D. A. Thomas, Real Estate, Lancaster, Ky., or W. E. Moss, Lancaster, Ky., or

SWINEBROAD

The Real Estate Man

Lancaster, Kentucky

Perry County, also a canning club agent, and that the County Board of Education furnish us a rural school supervisor.

8. That we recommend that the election of all state and county school officials be non-political, and held at times other than the general election.

10. That as the public school system in Kentucky has serious defects as applied to rural schools, caused partly by the lack of efficient teachers, due to meager remuneration, we therefore recommend that the rural school term be extended to nine months and the maximum and minimum salaries of teachers be from \$80 to \$125 per month and paid on a specific date. We contend that any occupation should yield the promise of not only sustenance for the individual and those dependent, but also provide an accumulation for the protection of old age. We maintain that any one who has not this end in view is shiftless and aimless, and therefore calculated to succeed in no calling in which he may be engaged. This cannot be attained by the teacher in the rural school on his present salary, hence the lack of professional teachers.

Amy Smith,
J. D. Oliver,
Alma Faulkner,
Committee

A NEW BOOK

"The Waterboys and Their Cousins," by Prof. C. D. Lewis, is a collection of short stories telling us about many little people whose acquaintance all children, and grown people as well, will be delighted to make.

As the author's explanatory note says, "Why should we relate to children the Norse and Indian legends and Greek myths, imaginative and interesting though they be, yet not touching closely any of the problems of child-life—and stop there? Why do we not intermix with these, stories of Nature and Science which are so filled with vital truths profoundly affecting the life of every child? A principal obstacle may be the lack of material, and so, if these stories in the hands of teachers awaken as much interest as they have through recital by the author, they will prove a useful contribution to The Fairy Stories of Science.

BEREA WELFARE WORKERS

519 Calumet Ave., Middletown, O., September 12, 1918.

Dear Editor of The Citizen:

After an absence from Berea of ten months we, as Berea College Welfare Workers, among the Kentucky people in Middletown, O., desire to break the long period of silence to many of our friends by giving you a little glimpse of the work we are doing.

We came to Middletown practically strangers to most of our Kentucky folk. We began to secure the co-operation of the churches, schools, local organizations, social agencies, industries, real estate companies, business people and city officials, until now we are in vital touch with over two thousand people. We are endeavoring to help our people secure better living conditions. We have assisted many in securing employment, visited the sick and afflicted and officiated at a number of funerals.

Our principal work this summer has been organizing and working with the boys and girls, including the ages of ten and fourteen years. We have had classes in gardening and home science.

We closed this work with an all day and evening fair, Friday, September 6, with prizes awarded to our Kentucky people winning in gardening, canning, baking, sewing, crocheting, etc.

The fair was held at our home where we registered about two hundred and fifty visitors. Six former Berea students assisted us during the day of the fair. There were visitors from a number of cities; seven states were represented and nineteen Kentucky counties. The public was invited, and pronounced it a decided success. It certainly did surprise many of our friends and was a great advertisement for Berea College and our friends' industries.

Some of our boys have already gone to Berea to enter school and others are planning to go. Dr. Weidner, in his recent visit with us, helped influence some young men for Berea.

It would be unjust to the American Rolling Mill Company here if I did not mention the wonderful work they are doing, both for the welfare of their employees and Middletown. They have public play grounds with teachers in charge for the employees' children, club

rooms for the men, and parks in many sections of the city.

Our home and equipment was made possible thru their generous co-operation. A number of the other industrial heads have shown a helping hand. Many courtesies have been shown us by neighbors and friends.

There is a wonderful field here, and we desire the prayers of all our Berea workers and friends, and send best wishes and kind regards to all.

Cordially yours,

Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Gabbard

GIVING

By Mary Carolyn Davies

Just money! That is all we're asked to give.

He gave his life, Jim. He'd have liked to live

For Betty—bless her shy young heart—had only

The week before he left, put on his ring.

How long her life will be for her, how lonely

With nothing of him but remembering!

She never flinched, nor he, my son. They gave;

She working still, and Jimmie in his grave.

And now today we're asked again to save,

And give, give, give the country what we've sweat

And toiled to earn. It's hard for all—and yet,

We safe, we calm, we fortunate, are living,

I wonder, dare we, dare we call this giving!



PUBLIC SALE

OF

Land, Stock and Implements

Having decided to leave the county, I will on

Saturday, Sept. 21, '18

at ten o'clock A. M., offer for sale my farm located one and one-half miles North West of Lowell, in Garrard County, on the Lowell and Spoonville pike, known as the B. F. Gay farm.

The farm contains 93 acres in high state of cultivation. Four room dwelling and tenant house, all necessary out buildings, good stock barn, an A-1 10 acre tobacco barn, good fences and plenty of water, about 65 acres in grass and one acre orchard. Public School and Consolidated Graded School within a ¼ of a mile.

One eight year old Stallion by Old Rex; and one five year old Jack.

One seven year old mare with colt by side; 1 five year old mare with colt by side; 1 five year old saddle mare; 1 yearling filly colt; 1 two year old filly colt; 1 pair of six year old mare mules, 16 hands high; 1 pony colt; 2 milk cows, four or five years old; 10 hogs weight about 125 pounds; 13 shoats weight about 40 pounds; 25 pigs.

One Deering binder; 1 Bemis tobacco setter; 1 Fuller and Johnson cultivator; 1 roller; 2 disc harrows; 1 new Studebaker two horse wagon; 1 spring wagon; 1 set of buggy harness; corn sheller and a lot of other farming implements too numerous to mention.

Some household and kitchen furniture.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

R. L. BROWN.

Capt. Am Bourne, Auctioneer.

Study Over the Question of Education; Is It Not Worth Any Cost and Any Exertion?

GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, enlists in the United States navy, serving four years and attaining the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner.

CHAPTER II—The great war starts soon after he is honorably discharged from the navy and he sails for France with a determination to enlist.

CHAPTER III—He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard where his marksmanship wins him high honors.

CHAPTER IV—Depew is detached from his ship and sent with a regiment of the Legion to Flanders where he soon finds himself in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER V—He is detailed to the artillery and makes the acquaintance of the "B's", the wonderful French guns that have saved the day for the allies on many a battlefield. Before seeing any action, he is ordered back to his regiment in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER VI—Depew goes "over the top" and "gets" his first German in a bayonet fight.

CHAPTER VII—His company takes part in another raid on the German trenches and shortly afterward assists in stopping a fierce charge of the Huns, who are mowed down as they cross No Man's Land.

CHAPTER VIII.

On Runner Service.

One night a man named Bartel and I were detailed for runner service and were instructed to go to Dixmude and deliver certain dispatches to a man whom I will call the burgomaster and report to the branch staff headquarters that had been secretly located in another part of town. We were to travel in an automobile and keep a sharp watch as we went, for Dixmude was being contested hotly at that time and German patrols were in the neighborhood. No one knew exactly where they would break out next.

So we started out from the third-line trenches, but very shortly one of our outposts stopped us. Bartel carried the dispatches and drove the car too, so it was up to me to explain things to the sentries. They were convinced after a bit of arguing. Just as we were leaving a message came over the phone from our commander, telling them to hold us when we came. It was lucky they stopped us, for otherwise we would have been out of reach by the time his message came. The commander told me, over the telephone, that if a French flag flew over the town the coast would be clear; if a Belgian, that our forces were either in control or were about to take over the place but that German patrols were near. After this we started again.

When we had passed the last post we kept a sharp lookout for the flag on the pole of the old fish market, for by this we would get our bearings—and perhaps, if it should be a German flag, a timely warning. But after we were down the road a bit and had got clear we saw a Belgian flag whipping around in a good, strong breeze. But while that showed that our troops or the British were about to take over the place it also indicated that the Germans were somewhere near by. Which was not so cheerful.

As we went through the suburbs along the canal which runs on the edge of the town we found that all the houses were battered up. We tried to hail several heads that stuck themselves out of the spaces between buildings and stuck themselves back just as quickly, but we could not get an answer. Finally we got hold of a man who came out from a little cafe.

He told us that the Germans had been through the town and had shot it up considerably, killing and wounding a few inhabitants, but that shortly afterward a small force of Belgian cavalry had arrived and driven the Boches out. The Germans were expected either to return or begin a bombardment at any moment and all the inhabitants who sported cellars were hiding in them. The rest were trying to get out of town with their belongings as best they could.

On reaching our objective we made straight for the Hotel de Ville, where we were admitted and after a short wait taken to the burgomaster. We questioned him as to news, for we had been instructed to pick up any information he might have as to conditions. But we did not get much, for he could not get about because of the Germans, who had made it a policy to terrorize the people of the town.

We had just got into the car and were about to start when the burgomaster himself came running out. He ordered us to leave the car there and said he would direct us where to go. He insisted that we go on foot, but I could not understand when he tried to explain why.

We soon saw the probable reason for the burgomaster's refusal to ride

in the car. All around for about a mile the roads were heavily mined and small red flags on iron staves were stuck between the cobblestones, as warnings not to put in much time around those places. Also, there were notices stuck up all around warning people of the mines and forbidding heavy carts to pass. When we got off the road I breathed again!

After a great deal of questioning we finally reached our destination and made our report to the local commandant. We told him all we could and in turn received various information from him. We were then taken over to the hotel. Here we read a few Paris newspapers, that were several weeks old, until about eight, when we had dinner, and a fine dinner it was, too.

After we had eaten all we could, and wished for more room in the hold, we went out into the garden and yanked a while with some gendarmes, and then went to bed. We had a big room on the third floor front. We had just turned in, and were all set for a good night's rest, when there was an explosion of a different kind from any I had heard before, and we and the bed rocked about, like a canoe in the wake of a stern-wheeler.

There were seven more explosions, and then they stopped, though we could hear the rattle of a machine gun at some distance away. Bartel said it must be the forts, and after some argument I agreed with him. He said that the Germans must have tried an advance under cover of a bombardment, and that as soon as the forts got into action the Germans breezed. We were not worried much, so we did not get out of bed.

A few minutes later we heard footsteps on the roof, and then a woman in a window across the street, asking a gendarme whether it was safe to go back to bed. Then I got up and took a look into the street. There were a lot of people standing around talking, but it was not interesting enough to keep a tired man up, so into the hay.

It seemed about the middle of the night when Bartel called me, but he said it was time to get out and get to work. We found he had made a poor guess, for when we were half dressed he looked at his watch and it was only a quarter past seven, but we decided to stay up, since we were that far along, and then go down and cruise for a breakfast.

When we got downstairs and found some of the hotel people it took them a long time to get it through our heads that there had been some real excitement during the night. The explosions were those of bombs dropped by a Zeppelin, which had sailed over the city.

The first bomb had fallen less than two hundred yards from where we slept. No wonder the bed rocked! It had struck a narrow three-story house around the corner from the hotel, and had blown it to bits. Ten people had been killed outright, and a number died later. The bomb tore a fine hole and hurled pieces of itself several hundred yards. The street itself was filled with rocks, and a number of houses were down, and others wrecked. When we got out into the street and talked with some army men we found that even they were surprised by the force of the explosion.

We learned that the Zepp had sailed not more than five hundred feet above the town. Its motor had been stopped just before the first bomb was let go, and it had slid along perfectly silent and with all lights out. The purr that we had thought was machine guns, after the eighth explosion, was the starting of the motor, as the Zepp got out of range of the guns that were being set for the attack.

The last bomb had struck in a large square. It tore a hole in the cobblestone pavement about thirty feet square and five feet deep. Every window on the square was smashed. The fronts of the houses were riddled with various sized holes. All the crockery and china and mirrors in the house were in fragments.

Not much more than an hour before the Zepp came, we had been sitting in a room at the house of the local military commandant, right under a big glass-dome skylight. This house was now a very pretty ruin, and it was just as well that we left when we did. You could not even find a splinter of the big round table. The next time I sit under a glass skylight in Dixmude, I want a lad with a live eye for Zeppelins on guard outside.

Something about the branch headquarters ruins made us think of breakfast, which we had forgotten, so back to the hotel. Then we started back to our lines. We were ordered to keep to the main road all the way back, or

we would be shot on sight, and to report to headquarters immediately on our return. I thought if the sight of me was so distasteful to anybody, I would not take the chance of offending, being anxious to be polite in such cases. So we stuck to the main road.

Fritz did not give us any trouble and we were back by five, with all hands out to greet us when we hove in sight, and a regular prodigal son welcome on tap, for we were later than they had expected us, and they had made up their minds that some accident had happened.

While I was around Dixmude, I saw many living men and women and children who had been mutilated by the Germans, but most of them were women and children. Almost every one of the mutilated men was too old for military service. The others had been killed, I guess.

But the Belgians were not the only ones who had suffered from German kultur. Many French wounded were tortured by the Huns, and we were constantly finding the mutilated bodies



We Were Constantly Finding the Mutilated Bodies of Our Troops.

of our troops. It was thought that the Germans often mutilated a dead body as an example to the living.

The Germans had absolutely no respect whatever for the Red Cross. For instance, they captured a wagon loaded with forty French wounded, and shot every one of them. I saw the dead bodies.

When the Germans came to Dixmude they got all the men and women and children and made them march before them with their hands in the air. Those who did not were knocked down. After a while some of them saw what they were going to get, and being as game sports as I ever heard of, tried to fight. They were finished off at once, of course.

The former burgomaster had been shot and finished off with an ax, though he had not resisted, because he wanted to save the lives of his citizens. They told me of one case, in Dixmude, where a man came out of his house, trying to carry his father, a man of eighty, to the square, where they were ordered to report. The old man could not raise his hands, so they dragged his son away from him, knocked the old man in the head with an ax, and left him there to die. Those who were spared were made to dig the graves for the others.

There was a doctor there in Dixmude, who certainly deserves a military cross if any man ever did. He was called from his house by the Germans at 5:30 one morning. He left his wife, who had had a baby two days before, in the house. He was taken to the square, lined up against a wall with three other big men of the town.

Then he saw his wife and baby being carried to the square on a mattress by four Germans. He begged to be allowed to kiss his wife good-by, and they granted him permission. As he stepped away, there was a rattle and the other men went West. They shot him, too, but though he was riddled with bullets he lived, somehow, and begged the German officer to let him accompany his wife to the prison where they were taking her. This was granted too, but on the way, they heard the sound of firing. The soldiers yelled, "Die Franzosen!" and dropped the mattress and ran. But it was only some of their own butchers at work.

Doctor Laurent carried his wife and baby to an old aqueduct that was being rebuilt by the creek. There they lived for three days and three nights, on the few herbs and the water that Doctor Laurent sneaked out and got at night. Doctor Laurent says that when the Germans killed and crucified the civilians at Dixmude, they first robbed them of their watches, pocketbooks, rings and other things. There was a Madame Tilmans there, who had had three thousand francs stolen from her and was misused besides.

These were just a very few of the things that happened at just one place where the Germans got to work with their "kultur." So you can picture the Belgians agreeing on a German peace, while there is a Belgian alive to argue about it. They will remember the Germans a long time, I think. But they need not worry; there are a lot of us who will not forget, either.

(To be Continued)

Liberty Bonds or German bond-age.

"Come across" or the Kaiser will.

DRAFT FOR STRIKERS

President Wilson Invokes the Work or Fight Law.

Bridgeport Machinists Told to Accept Wage Award or Lose Their Exemptions.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Striking machinists at Bridgeport, Conn., have been notified by President Wilson that unless they return to work and abide by the wage award of the war labor board they will be barred from employment for a year and draft boards will be instructed to reject any claim of exemption from military service based upon their alleged usefulness on war production.

The president's warning went in a letter addressed to the machinists replying to resolutions forwarded to him announcing the strike because of dissatisfaction over the war labor board's award and a later interpretation by an umpire.

The war department also has taken over the Smith & Wesson company of Springfield, Mass., and will operate the plant and business to secure continuous production and prevent industrial disturbance.

The company recently gave notice that it would prefer to have the government operate its plant rather than abide by a decision of the war labor board enforcing collective bargaining.

Mr. Wilson's letter was addressed to the Bridgeport district lodge of the International Association of Machinists and other striking workmen of Bridgeport, Conn.

24,000,000 MEN REGISTERED

Thirteen Million Names Are Added to the 11,000,000 Already Enrolled.

Washington, Sept. 14.—With assurances from every section of the country that the registration of America's millions of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one and thirty-two to forty-five, inclusive, had been accomplished with precision, Provost Marshal General Crowder turned his attention to the great task of classifying this vast army.

Thirteen million names, approximately, have now been added to the 11,000,000 already registered, making a total man-power census of about 24,000,000.

Deport Fifty Mexicans.

Toledo, O., Sept. 14.—Fifty Mexicans from Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, in charge of immigration officials, left here for the international line, where they will be deported.

War Trophy Trains to Push Liberty Bonds

BOOTY TAKEN FROM HUN WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THIS DISTRICT.

Thousands of residents of the Fourth Federal Reserve District are to have a chance in the next three or four weeks to take in their own hands and inspect helmets which have been taken from German fighters, rifles captured by our Yanks and their allies on the battlefields of Europe and other war trophies which have been shipped to this country by General Pershing and the commanders of the British, French and Italian armies.

The trophies will be aboard two Uncle Sam War Trophy Trains which will tour the district stopping for two hours at an average of four towns a day. The Central Liberty Loan Committee at Cleveland and the Railroad Administration are responsible for the trains.



Ralph Stickle.

With each train will be a detail of United States soldiers assigned by the War Department, a corps of Liberty Bond salesmen, and prominent speakers.

Each train will carry three carloads of trophies and exhibits and a sleeper for the guard of soldiers, salesmen and speakers. One of the trains will be in charge of Ralph Stickle, Cleveland traction counsel and former journalist. Complete equipments used by Americans, Canadians, British, French and Italian soldiers will be on the trains.

There will also be anti-air craft guns, depth bombs used in submarine hunts, aerial bombs such as are dropped on the cities along the Rhine in retaliation for the bombardment of Paris and the bombing of London by the Hun, captured German field pieces and rifles taken by our boys at Chateau Thierry and Castigny and complete sets of the decorations awarded for bravery to the soldiers by the different nations in the war. The German decorations have been taken from the breasts of captured Huns.

Arrangements are being made to care for great crowds at the sidings in the towns where the trains will make stops. It was, of course, impossible for the trains to reach every locality in three weeks but they were routed so as to come close to almost every town in the district. They will be well worth driving or riding forty or fifty miles to see.

Listen to the "air raid alarm" siren. Each train will be equipped with one of the sirens which is blown in the European cities when the Hun is coming with his bombing planes.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA



Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa, the head of the Japanese Red Cross mission which has arrived in England to co-operate with the American, British, French and Italian Red Cross missions for the distribution of all Red Cross material among the allies.

144 ACRES Boyle County Land AT AUCTION Wednesday, Sept. 25th AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

LOCATION:—2 1/2 miles South of Danville on East side of Houstonville pike, the best pike in Boyle County; one mile of splendid Graded School and 2 1/2 miles to the NATIONALLY known CENTRE COLLEGE and KENTUCKY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN; 1 mile from L. & N. Railroad and 2 miles from Queen & Crescent R. R.

DESCRIPTION:—Fertile Soil, slightly rolling, just enough to drain, any kind of machinery can be used on the entire farm. NO WASTE LAND. 55 acres in corn, 4 acres tobacco, 6 acres alfalfa, balance meadow and grass, splendid fencing and everlasting water. Plenty of fruit, trees, also raspberries, strawberries, and grapes.

IMPROVEMENTS:—Located near CENTER of FARM with beautiful driveway from pike, large two story, 9 room, metal roof dwelling, situated in a large yard with fine shade trees, 1 hall, 2 porches, cellar, 2 large barns, 300 barrel double corn crib, granary, stock scales, cistern at house, water in barn. A SPLENDID HOME, a DESIRABLE PLACE to LIVE.

TERMS EASY.

This farm will be sold worth the money.

LAND IS INCREASING IN VALUE.

IF YOU WILL LOOK OVER THIS FARM YOU WILL LIKE IT.

The owner, Mr. J. R. BARNES, or W. E. Moss, or the undersigned will be glad to show the farm at any time.

SWINEBROAD

The Real Estate Man

LANCASTER - - - - KENTUCKY

Berea Has Invested \$3,000,000 On Purpose to Provide the Kinds of Education the Mountains Most Need.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office. ad.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Berea, Ky.

(In effect May 11, 1918)

North Bound

No. 32, Leaves 6:53 p.m.

No. 38, Leaves 1:17 p.m.

No. 34, Leaves 3:53 a.m.

South Bound

No. 33, Leaves 12:03 p.m.

No. 37, Leaves 1:04 p.m.

No. 31, Leaves 12:12 a.m.

Note: No. 33, the fast train, will stop for passengers from North of Cincinnati, O., or for South of Knoxville, Tenn.

We Sell hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones. ad.

Miss Luella Brown, of Danville, arrived in Berea Tuesday, to re-enter the Academy Department for the coming year.

Mrs. Allan Bogie and children, of Kirksville, are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Bogie's father, E. Hardin, on Boone street.

Mrs. R. H. Chrisman, who underwent a serious operation at the P. A. C. Infirmary at Richmond a few weeks ago, is now at home and is able to resume her duties.

Our Fall and Winter Millinery is now ready. Fish's

Dr. and Mrs. S. R. Baker and Mrs. Edgar Moore motored to Louisville last Wednesday to attend the State Fair.

Miss Lou Elliott, teacher of the fifth grade, Public Schools, and a former student of the Normal Department, is taking rooms with Mrs. J. P. Bicknell on Chestnut street.

Misses Neva and Orene Martin, of Lexington, returned to Berea, Monday, to resume work in the Academy Department.

It is a fact that Laura Jones sells hats cheaper than anybody. Can't see how she does it. But she does.

Berea boys, stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss., for the past year, have been removed to the Eastern coast to "await further orders."

Miss Mildred McClure, of Walnut, N. C., returned to her home last week. She had entered the Academy Department.

Millinery Opening—September 20-21 Mrs. Laura Jones

Several enrollments have been made in the Merchant Marine. Three men from the Academy Department have enrolled: Joshua McConnell, Samuel Hughes and Luther Hazlewood. (The Rexall Store is authorized as the enrolling station. Those who enter this service are in the U. S. Navy, engaged in the transportation of merchandise and foodstuffs for our allies.

Mrs. Laura Jones' Opening of Fall Millinery, Sept. 20-27, 1918. (Ad)

A. E. Van Winkle, of Harlan, was in Berea Sunday and Monday, visiting relatives and friends. Mr. Van Winkle is a prosperous painting contractor of Harlan and is remembered as a former business man of this place.

Miss Stella Bucks, of Olive Hill, arrived in Berea to take up work in the Vocational Department.

Be sure to see Eva Walden's hats before you buy. ad.

James Alvin Fox, of the Navy Aviation, Great Lakes, who was called home by the illness of his mother, has returned to his post of duty. John B. Fox and wife, of Toledo, Ohio, who were also called here for the same cause, have returned home.

Walter A. Disney of the U. S. S. Moose Head, is spending a week's furlough with his parents in Berea.

Rice Teater, who has enlisted in the Naval Reserve, returned to Berea to take school work until his call was made. He entered the Academy and received his call the next day after registration.

The Fish Line awaits your inspection. Why experiment? Buy Fish's.

Justus Jackson, who has been at home for two weeks, entered State University and enlisted in the S. A. T. C. for the coming year. He endeavored to enter the University of Cincinnati, but the University was full.

Sheldon Flick left Monday to enter State University and the S.A.T.C.

We have an up-to-date line of hats for ladies, misses and children.

Eva Walden. ad.

Miss Alice Christopher, of Boston, Mass., will return to her home this week, after an eight weeks' visit with her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Christopher. During her stay in Berea Miss Christopher has made many friends who will hope for her return to our city at some future time.

Mr. Edward Dennis, of Stanton, was in town last week looking for a house to which to move his family, to whom he wishes to give the educational opportunities Berea offers.

Laura Jones has those large pressed beaver sailors, high crowned, latest style (sold everywhere else at \$7.50 to \$10 each) for \$5 at Laura Jones.

Mrs. Newcomer left last week for Paintsville, where she will spend the year with her daughter, Lillian, who is teaching there.

Kimber Bowles, who is stationed at Ft. Thomas, was in Berea visiting friends, Saturday and Sunday, on a forty-eight hour furlough. ors to be sold at her opening. Friday and Saturday, September 20-21. Any shape, style, material and color you may desire, all day Friday and Saturday, at \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.00, and \$5.00. Can't be bought anywhere else under \$5.00 to \$10.00. Don't miss this feature.

Laura Jones keeps a city trimmer. The best is not too good for her customers.

Be one of the millions to lend the billions.

Isaac Bowles, a Berea graduate of last year's class, stopped over in Berea, at the end of last week, on his way to Lexington, where he will be a student at State College.

Mrs. Edgar Scrivner entertained the following guests to six o'clock dinner at her home, last Thursday evening: Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Van Winkle, and Miss Bertha Seale.

Lloyd Rackley, a former Berea student, who is in training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, was in Berea, recently, for a few days' visit with friends.

Horace Godbey was visiting in Somerset and vicinity over Sunday, returning Tuesday.

If you can't fight, your money can.

Miss Margaret Hart returned Friday from a somewhat extended visit with relatives at Williamsfield, O. She entered the College Department the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Smith were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Browning, Sunday.

Miss Elizabeth Logsdon is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Browning. Miss Logsdon leaves for Washington, soon.

Freemen buy bonds; slaves wear them.

The Rev. Chas. S. Knight delivered a very instructive and interesting sermon in Main Chapel last Sunday night, which was listened to with eager attention by the large body of students and citizens. Owing to limited time and space, we are unable to give even an outline this week, but it will appear in an early issue.

A SURPRISE

Henry J. Christopher, the genial Superintendent of Construction of Berea College, was pleasantly surprised, on Tuesday evening last, by a number of friends "dropping in" accidentally on purpose to spend the evening at his home. Mr. Christopher's good wife was the instigator of the "plot," and she was ably "abetted" by Miss Alice Christopher, who has been making an extended visit at the home of her brother.

After an hour of real sociability, the serving of delightful refreshments brought to a close a most enjoyable and profitable evening.

A CORN OFFER

J. W. Herndon with characteristic enterprise has offered \$2.50 as a prize for the best five ears of yellow corn, and \$2.50 for the best five ears of white corn grown in this section. All corn exhibited in the contest to be given to Mr. Herndon at the Berea Bank and Trust Co. These entries can also be shown at the agricultural exhibit to be held in Berea this fall. Now, come on with your corn.

COLLEGE HOSPITAL NOTES

Bailey B. Baxter is also doing well after rather a large operation.

Miss Martha Way and Master Horace Jones, both operatives of this week, have returned to their homes.

Wm. Benton has returned to the Vocational Department and Roy Griffin, also of the Vocational Department, has developed a very well defined case of malaria.

SPLENDID HOME FOR SALE I will offer at public out-cry the S. G. HANSON HOME PLACE

on Chestnut Street, Berea, Ky., on Saturday, September 28, 1918, at 10 a.m. sharp.

Terms made known on day of sale. At the same time, I will offer the household goods, garden, and farm tools. Good piano and phaeton will be sold in the lot.

W. N. Hanson, Executor

FOR SALE

Oliver typewriter, number 5. Reasonable price. Call at 300 Putnam. adp.

LOST

On September 18, a lady's watch, somewhere on Chestnut or Boone Streets. Finder please return to the Berea Post Office or Citizen Office. ad.

LOST

Lost, on Friday, the 13th, a plaid silk shawl. Please return to Boone Tavern. Miss Julia Lathers. adp.

NOTICE

All persons having an account with Doctor L. J. Godbey are requested to call and settle.

Mrs. L. J. Godbey

FOR SALE

Twenty acres of land near Big Hill. House and lot; all tillable; three acres of woods, balance in cultivation. Good road; a bargain at \$800. Liberal terms. M. J. Carrier, Big Hill, Ky. (ad.)

WITH THE CHURCHES

Union Church

The Sunday-school with classes for all at 9:45. Preaching service at 11 a.m.

A cordial invitation is extended to all visitors in our city as well as to all citizens to unite with us in these services.

First Baptist Church

Sunday-school at 9:45 a.m. We have carefully graded classes for all ages, with separate class rooms.

Preaching service at 11 a.m. The B. Y. P. U. service at 6:45. We extend a hearty welcome to all to unite with us in these services.

Rev. E. B. English, Pastor

Christian Church

Bible School at 9:45 a.m. Communion service and preaching at 11 a.m.

Rev. W. J. Hudspeth, Pastor

Methodist Church

Bible School at 9:45 a.m. Preaching services at 11 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

The public in general and the new converts in particular are earnestly invited to attend these services.

Rev. Larrabee, Pastor

FARMS FOR SALE

If it's farm land you want, I have it, and if you are looking for a bargain come to me, for I have the farm you want, at the price you want to pay.

No. 600—5 acres of land right in town, all fenced and in good shape, on rock pike in 100 yards of graded school, one quarter mile of railroad depot, a No. 1 seven-room frame, two-story house with porches, nice yard, hen, meat and wood houses, all buildings new, good garden. One of the best buildings and locations in town. Price \$1,800.

No. 500—Farm of 84½ acres on country road, close to mail, telephone, school and churches; 64 acres cleared, fenced and cross-fenced; fencing good; 44 acres in clover and timothy; large orchard, good garden and no better water anywhere; a lot of nice timber. This farm is nearly all level. Seven-room frame house, two barns, 32x36 each; silo and all necessary outbuildings and granaries. Twenty tons of hay, 2 cows, 2 calves, 2 horses, 2 wagons, 6 1-2 acres corn, about 60 bushels of wheat, about 200 bushels of oats, one-half acre potatoes, 9 head hogs, binder, mowing machine and rake, wheat drill, corn drill, breaking plow, two-horse cultivator and harrow. Price for all, \$7,000; for farm, \$5,000.

No. 1—A farm of 53 acres on country road, close to school, church and store, all level, not one foot of waste land; all in timber, except one acre. A new frame house, two-story, six rooms, hen and meat house, young orchard. A nice location and can't be beat for the money. Price \$1,000.

Terms can be made on most all farms. I have the most complete list of farms that I know of. Write for my price list—it's free.

Monroe Thompson,

Waynesburg, Ky.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Monday, October 7, 1918

Bracken Circuit Court

Bertha Byar Griffith, Administratrix of

E. V. Griffith, deceased, and Bertha Byar Griffith, who sues in her individual capacity, Plaintiff Against Equity No. 1633. Judgment and Order of Sale.

Donald Griffith, et al., Defendants

By virtue of Judgment and Order of Sale made and entered in the above styled action at the June term 1918, of the Bracken Circuit Court, the undersigned, Master Commissioner will, on Monday, October 7, 1918, at about the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., on the premises, in the town of Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, upon equal credits of six and twelve months for the purchase money, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, the property described in the judgment and ordered to be sold in this action to wit: A certain tract or parcel of land, located on the South side of Jackson Street, in Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the Northwest corner of a lot owned by Susie T. Cooper, formerly Calfee, with her line S. 33 E. 468 feet to line of E. C. Seale; with his line N. 49 E. 181 feet to corner of Howard Hudson, thence with Howard Hudson line N. 33 W. 419 feet to the beginning, containing two acres, more or less. It being the same land conveyed to decedent, E. V. Griffith, by deed of P. Cornelius and wife, dated May 9, 1913 and recorded in deed book No. 78, page 10, Madison County records of deeds. The purchaser will be required



You Can Assist

in perfecting our nation's banking organization by carrying your account with a bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System.

Berea National Bank

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM



You are invited to attend our Fall and Winter Opening beginning Friday, September 20 and continuing throughout the month

FISH'S

to execute bonds with approved surety, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date of sale until paid, payable to the undersigned Commissioner in equal installments, and a lien will be retained on the property sold to secure their payment.

J. W. Byrne

Master Commissioner, Bracken Circuit Court.

NOTICE

The creditors of Rev. D. W. Brown, deceased, are hereby notified to present any claims to me on or before October 12, 1918.

Mrs. D. W. Brown, Exec., (Adp. 13) Berea, Ky.

WE BUY OLD FALSE TEETH

We pay from \$2.00 to \$35.00 per set (broken or not). We also pay actual value for Diamonds, old Gold Silver and Bridge-work. Send at once by parcel post and receive cash by return mail.

MAZER'S TOOTH SPECIALTY

Dept. X. 2007, So. 5th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

12 Gals. Poultry Tonic

You can make 12 gallons of the best poultry tonic known with a 50¢ bottle of Cents

Cures and prevents gripes, indigestion, cholera, and other diseases. At drug-gists or by mail postpaid. Poultry book free.

Quinton Remedy Co., Lexington, Ky.

Sold by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

SAVE WATER!

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO WATER PATRONS

TO meet legitimate domestic requirements, water must *not* be used for sprinkling purposes, nor for building operations until further notice.

CAUTION!

Use Water Sparingly—Do Not Waste It

WHERE water is used for sprinkling, allowed to run, or where water fixtures are not kept in good order, the waterworks will exercise its right to discontinue supply forthwith and without further notice.

Berea College

In effect August 20, 1918.
Action of Prudential
Committee

By HOWARD E. WAY
Custodian of Properties

Phone in case
of trouble.

TOWN 194, COLLEGE 16

The Height of Style and Value in Women's Coats & Suits are on display. Visit our store. See and try on some of these distinctive, moderately priced garments.



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The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

BEREA COLLEGE SUNDAY SCHOOL

The College Sunday-school opened on the first Sunday of the College year, with a larger number of students present than ever before on opening day. The new people outnumbered the old students.

The time was spent in organizing the work and extending greetings to the new students. The Superintendent, Professor Smith, welcomed the students on behalf of the Sunday-school officers and committee. Mr. Osborne extended a royal welcome on behalf of the men of the Faculty. Miss Bowersox represented the women of the Faculty and spoke cordial words of greetings. Miss Maud Lewis, student of the College, spoke the greetings of the young women in the various departments.

With an improved system of keeping records, and a larger number of classes and students than ever before on opening days, the school bids fair to have the most successful year in its history.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE

About four o'clock a. m., the 26th of August last, at his home in Farris-town, Ky., Comrade Stephen Farris, a member of Capt. Jas. West Post, G. A. R., Berea, Ky., crossed over the great divide. He was a devoted member of the Post; also, a deacon of the Baptist church. The funeral service, held at the church of which he was a member, was conducted by the Rev. D. C. Frances, of Richmond, Ky. The remains were laid to rest in the cemetery, Berea, Ky. He leaves a devoted wife to mourn his death.

Therefore, he it resolved, That the Post has lost a valued member in his death, and that the Post extend its sincere sympathy to the family in their bereavement.

By order of Capt. Jas. West Post, No. 171, G. A. R., assembled, September 14, 1918.

G. W. Ball,
G. W. French,
H. C. A. Hollingsworth,
Committee

That ancient end-man joke about the chicken may be answered by saying that it crosses the road to get out of the pathway of a whizzing automobile.

This war is the biggest thing ever staged since Noah stepped into the ark, and any one who shows a poor sense of dramatic value who takes no share in it.

Now that every citizen is invited to become a spy hunter, we may expect an enormous demand for toy pistols on the part of our juvenile population.

The best way would be to intern those fellows who have been putting ground glass and such things in food that is sold, and then feed them on no other kind.

Government Sends An Urgent Call

The President of the Civil-Service Commission recently wired:

"Need for stenographers and typists at Washington grows more acute daily. Increase effort all possible."

The Government and business concerns are short five hundred thousand bookkeepers and stenographers, and are offering beginners salaries never before heard of.

The Government drafted our Civil-Service Bookkeeping Set, and about EIGHTY-FIVE per cent of the Government stenographers write the Shorthand system that we teach—THE BEST evidence that our courses are THE BEST.

Take, BY MAIL, our eight-weeks Civil-Service Mercantile Bookkeeping Course or our Simplified Shorthand Course, the latter course consisting of THIRTY LESSONS, and we guarantee you from \$85 to \$125 a month as soon as you qualify. Money back if not satisfied. Two hundred thousand satisfied, money-making former students. Clip, fill out, and send us the following coupon:

COUPON

DRAGHON'S COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn.:
Send me FREE, your book on Home Study, and tell me about your new plan of teaching—the plan whereby it is EASY to learn, BY MAIL, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, etc. This notice was clipped from THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky.

Yours truly,

(Name)

(Address)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS NOTES

E. F. Dizney, Principal

Last week was a record one in school attendance.

Ollie May Parker, of the Normal Training School held her audience spell-bound, Monday morning at chapel, giving her experiences among the Indians of New Mexico.

The low rates of two and one-half and three cents for school lunch last year was made possible by generous gifts of friends. Committee will appreciate large or small gifts of potatoes, cabbage, turnips, tomatoes, apples, corn beans, etc.

Mrs. Noble supplies this week for sixth grade and High School.

Mrs. Ruth Bicknell Clark visited Berea Training School last Saturday.

The compulsory school law will now be enforced. Parents and guardians, take notice that severe penalties will follow violations.

Every child in school gets a grade card. Parents and guardians, please examine each for your children, sign and have it returned to teachers.

We publish monthly an honor roll. Help your child to get on this roll.

BOONE TAVERN NOTES

Boone Tavern has had an exceedingly busy week with a great number of one-day and over-night guests. Among those who have remained longer have been: Mrs. J. S. Pintle and daughter, of Louisville; Mrs. E. M. Brown, of Chicago; Dr. P. Cornelius, of Aberdeen, Miss.; Paul T. Briot and Mrs. Briot, of Cincinnati; Miss Mary E. Emerson, of Cincinnati; and A. D. Flint and bride, of Akron, O. Mr. Flint was a former Berea student.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were host and hostess to a party of six gentlemen from Cincinnati and Dayton for over Sunday.

All of this week the College Cabinet, of eleven members, has been meeting in the private dining-room for Cabinet luncheons.

There has been some difficulty in securing a permanent desk clerk at the Tavern this fall, due to the fact of the new army draft law. Mr. Bowman, who was there for a time, was called home Saturday night by the serious illness of his mother. It is expected now that Z. T. McKinney will take his place.

A BUSINESS TRANSFER

An extensive business transfer occurred last Friday when A. B. Cornett sold out his stock of groceries and hardware to C. B. Arnett and D. N. Welch. The new firm expect to enlarge their present quarters and will open up a full line of hardware in the adjoining store, now occupied by the R. A. Wilson Salvage Co. They will have their new stock in shape and be ready to give the public up-to-date service within the next month.

BOOKS BY BEREA TEACHERS

Two important books for the educational world have recently appeared, written by members of the Berea Faculty.

The newest of these is "The Waterboys and Their Cousins," by Charles D. Lewis, of our Normal Faculty, published by Lippincott.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

By latest reports the Americans are closing in on Metz, the chief city of Loraine. They have already bombarded the place with long range guns and are now within a few miles of the German frontier. Although the weather is rainy it does not hinder the Americans from advancing, and in this manner the Germans have been taken by surprise.

If the government coins 15-cent pieces for movie patrons it should make 30 and 60-cent pieces so the ticket sellers at the ball parks could speed up a bit, too.

It might not be a bad idea to let a few German spies take a good look at the Great Lakes naval training station and the other training camps and then tell the news to the kaiser.

As a means of combating pro-German propaganda can we not circulate the rumor that if the kaiser wins the war he will compel every male citizen of the world to wear a derby hat?

BEREA FAIR PRIZE LIST

Owing to the heavy downpour of rain, there were no entries on the first day of the fair. Following is a list of prizes and prize winners featured on the program for the second and third days:

Second Day, September 6, 1918.

Cattle

Best Bull, under two years old, Edgar Moore, 1st, \$15; Oscar Harrison, 2d, \$10; Lona Fish, 3d, \$5.
Best Heifer, under two years old: W. H. Dunn, 1st, \$15; Joe F. Mason, 2d, \$10; M. L. Spink, 3d, \$5.

Best Dairy Cow: P. B. Johnson, 1st, \$15; Bud Hoskins, 2d, \$10; Joe Spink, 3d, \$5.

Colt Ring

Best Suckling Horse Colt: Cecil Dunn, 1st and 2d, \$15.

Best Suckling Mare Colt: Roy Dunn, 1st, \$10; A. H. Hamilton, 2d, \$5.

Best Stallion, Mare or Gelding, one year and under two: J. L. Green, 1st and 2d, \$15.

Best Saddle Stallion, Mare or Gelding, 3 years and over: Jack Duerson, 1st, \$10; Roy Dunn, 2d, \$5.

Best Stallion, Mare or Gelding, two years and under three: Robert Mitchell, 1st and 2d, \$15.

Best Harness Pony: William Mason Adams, 1st, \$7.50; P. B. Johnson, 2d, \$2.50.

Best Harness Stallion, Mare or Gelding, any age: Robert Mitchell, 1st and 2d, \$15.

Walking Ring

Best Stallion, Mare or Gelding, any age: N. W. Rogers, 1st, \$10; Jack Duerson, 2d, \$5.

Sweepstake Colt Ring

Best Suckling Colt, either sex: A. H. Hamilton, 1st, \$15; Roy Dunn, 2d, \$10; Cecil Dunn, 3d, \$5.

Races

2:25 Pace or Trot, Purse, \$150.00.
Robt. Swope, "Northern Boy," 1st, \$75; John Dillon, "Logan D.," 2d, \$37.50; Robt. Mitchell, "Joe-Boy," 3d, \$22.50; Robt. Mitchell, "Black Bird," 4th, \$15.

Mule Race: Jesse Vaughn, 1st, \$7.50; Oscar Harrison, 2d, \$2.50; John Anderson, 3d.

Third Day, September 7, 1918

Best Suckling Pony Colt, either sex: John Anderson, 1st and 2d, \$10.

"Special Premium by Shelby Tudor." Best Mule Colt, either sex, by his Jack, Gov. Wood, John Anderson, 1st, \$15; A. H. Kidd, 2d, \$10.

Best Horse Mule Colt: A. H. Kidd, 1st, \$10; Bert Johnson, 2d, \$5.

Best Mare Mule Colt: W. C. Parrish, 1st, \$10; Wilson Rogers, 2d, \$5.

Best Brood Mare and Mule Colt either sex: W. C. Parrish, 1st, \$10; Wilson Rogers, 2d, \$5.

Best Brood Mare and Horse Colt, either sex: Cecil Dunn, 1st, \$10; Roy Dunn, 2d, \$5.

Draft Horses

Best Suckling Mare Colt: John Goodloe, Jr., 1st and 2d, \$15.

Best Stallion, Mare or Gelding, any age: Wilson Rogers, 1st, \$10; Shelby Tudor, 2d, \$5. (Ten entries in this ring.)

Best Pair Draft Horses, either sex: Henry Tussie, 1st, \$10; Shelby Tudor, 2d, \$5.

Berea Boys and Girls Pig Division
Best Male Pig, any breed: Lona Fish, 1st, \$2; P. B. Johnson, 2d, \$1.

Best Poland China Pig, pure bred: P. B. Johnson, 1st and 2d, \$3.

Best Chester White Sow Pig, pure bred: P. B. Johnson, 1st and 2d, \$3.

Best Chester White Boar Pig, pure bred: P. B. Johnson, 1st and 2d, \$3.

Best Duroc Sow Pig pure bred: Lona C. Fish, 1st and 2d, \$3.

Best Duroc Boar Pig, pure bred: Lona C. Fish, 1st and 2d, \$3.

Best Sow and Litter of Pigs, any breed: Lona C. Fish, 1st and 2d, \$5.

Best Female Pig, any breed or age: Lona C. Fish, 1st and 2d, \$3.

Best Pig of Any Breed or Sex: Lona C. Fish, 1st, \$3; P. B. Johnson, 2d, \$1.50.

Races on Track

Free for All Race. Purse, \$150.
H. E. Parrish, "Old Ben," 1st, \$75; W. F. Jenkins, "Lady T.," 2d, \$37.50; Robt. Mitchell, "Gannon," 3d, \$22.50; Robt. Mitchell, "Black Bird," 4th, \$15.00.

A bond slacker is the Kaiser's backer.

The more bonds you buy the fewer boys will die.

Let all get on the bond wagon.

Dig up the coin and bury the Hun.

PROFESSOR DODGE IN THE NORTHWEST

Harvey, Ill., September 13, 1918.

Dear Citizen Readers:

On this, the birthday of our highly regarded General Pershing, I take pleasure in following my message of a fortnight ago, sent from Seattle, Wash., with some observations upon persons and places seen since.

Mrs. Dodge and I occupied a whole day, until 10:00 p. m., in making the trip from Seattle to Spokane, in the same State. The passing of the Cascade mountains furnished us some wild and delightful scenery. Some wonderful curves were made by the train, in climbing the heights and in making a safe descent on the eastern slope. At many points the snowclad summit of Mt. Rainier was in sight, inspiring us with indescribable feelings of beauty and grandeur. In the Yakima Valley were found large orchards, laden to the limit with beautiful fruit.

At Spokane we were met by the quondam Bereans, Mr. and Mrs. Ira L. McLaren, (nee Grace Barton). Their home was made ours, for the days of our visit, extending beyond our plans because of their insistent hospitality. Mr. McLaren is making good as bookkeeper of the city public school system, which has five or six hundred teachers. Elizabeth and Marian McLaren are high school students, the former to graduate in 1919. Donald, who was but two years old when the family last left Berea, is well along in grade school studies, and at the same time is, in miniature, doing the part of an ingenious American patriot, by producing machinery to help win the war.

At Spokane we had a visit with E. A. Potter, wife, and daughter. Mr. Potter will be remembered by the ancients at Berea as at one time in charge of the bookkeeping department. Since then he has taught and preached; and now he is at the head of the work for raising funds to feed the starving Armenians, having a field of three or four states. The little Ralph of Berea times is an accomplished officer "over there" in the Marine service.

In coming from Spokane here, we occupied nearly five days. Three nights we stopped over, so as to have a daylight view of a larger stretch of territory. Coming by the Northern Pacific as far as St. Paul, and then by the C. B. & Q. we had a sort of panoramic view of the Great Northwest. The territory falling under this head, in the modern manner of thinking, is of vast, though of rather indefinite, extent. All of it is far beyond the Northwest of my childhood. "Westward the star of empire takes its way." No longer would one count those states west of the Mississippi but bordering upon it as a part of the true Northwest. These pertain, rather, to the "Middle West." Roughly speaking the region now to be styled "The Great Northwest," in its most limited sense, includes the eight vast states of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. In comparison with this all the land occupied by our Revolutionary fathers was an insignificant patch. Its vastness baffles imagination.

I must not long dwell upon the physical and other features of these northwestern states. A prominent man made the claim that Washington, Oregon, and Idaho have more available timber than all the rest of the United States. Small wonder that the ship-building yards about Portland, Seattle, and Tacoma are numbered by the score and employ a hundred thousand laborers. In Oregon we saw an auto-moving reaper at its work, cutting forty-five acres of wheat a day, while going but three around the 2,500 acre field, dropping off the threshed and winnowed grain in sacks securely fastened. Only four men were needed. When horse power is used the number of hands is the same, as one man drives the thirty-two animals required. At Butte, Montana, is doubtless the greatest output of copper in the world. All the industries of a large city center around this fact. Thousands of tons of the ore are moved away in different directions to find better conveniences for smelting. Extensive forests in other places are owned by the Anaconda Mining Company and placed under tribute to furnish the timber to be required in increasing quantities, as the years multiply. Our stop at Butte prepared me to understand why John D. Ryan, the successful president of that company, has been chosen to take charge of our aircraft construction, until lately a colossal failure because of official inefficiency.

Neither the Citizen space nor my time can afford that I refer to more

than samples of the many things suggested by our recent observations. I will not dwell upon the transformation of arid wastes into marvels of productiveness, the result of extensive irrigation enterprises sure to be multiplied as the years pass by. The contrasts of scenery, along the homeward way, are numerous and not less than that between the western forests where evergreen trees are the rule to our own where they are the exception.

At Aurora, Ill., we visited Miss Jennie E. Davies, a prominent Berea student, 1884-91. Here we are visiting our Jas. L. and Helen Kneeland Jones add their little William and Mary Ellen; also Helen's mother, Mrs. E. E. Kneeland, who passed some months in Berea, and the family of her daughter, Mrs. C. B. Russell, more than once Berea visitors. After these pleasures, there are the calls upon the Bartons at Oak Park, the Rogerses and Hills at Woodstock, and perhaps the Fees at Clarksburg, Ind., before returning to the old Kentucky home.

L. V. Dodge.

ATTENTION HOME SEEKERS!

Why leave the State to find good homes when Berea offers so many good investments in the way of town property and country homes?

We believe we have for sale some of the best investments to be found, in the way of town property, building lots, and farms, but can only describe a few of them.

No. 85. Is a nice farm on Dixie Highway, 5 miles out, contains 108 acres, good house, cistern, barn, ice house, orchard, and fine garden. Price \$110 per acre.

No. 49. Farm on Dixie Highway, contains about 72 acres, nice four-room house, weather boarded and plastered; new barn, 32x40 feet. This place has been rented out, and all it needs is a man on it. It is all limestone land and will respond to good treatment. Liberal terms can be secured on this number. A special bargain at \$80.00.

No. 33. A small farm of 42 acres, three miles out of town. The best improved little place in the country, of its size. Splendid house, barn, orchard, and garden. Nothing like it. Price \$6,000—and the improvements cost the money asked for the place.

No. 29. Is a nice 7-room house, just inside the corporation, on a resident street. It contains one acre of fine, level land. Priced to sell quick, at \$1,500.

No. 99. Is our special bargain. It contains 534 acres of the best land in 5 miles of Berea, in a high state of cultivation, is susceptible of division, and has buildings and improvements on every piece. This land, in corn or tobacco, will pay 50 per cent on the investment. Price \$125 per acre; one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser.

No. 33. A fine farm on pike, 6 miles from Berea, 137 acres, good 6-room house, plenty of water, good out-buildings, land in high state of cultivation. If you want a nice place, see this one. Price \$150.

No. 44. Is a farm of 55½ acres, fronting ½ mile on Dixie Highway—one of the most desirable locations in the country, 3 miles out. This number is susceptible of division, needs a man on it to fix it up a little, and will sell for a profit. Priced to sell at \$4,500.

We have other properties to sell: Farms, suburban homes and city property, vacant lots, improved farm lands—anything in the way of real estate. We will also rent your property in Berea.

If you want property in or around Berea, better buy it now! It will never be cheaper! Call at Berea Bank & Trust Co. and see us and tell us what you want, and we will try to find it for you. Mr. Dean is cashier of the Bank, and solicits your account, and promises you every courtesy consistent with legitimate banking. Mr. Herndon will show you the property.

Dean & Herndon

ENGLAND ON THE JOB

While we are congratulating ourselves on the showing made by our men in France, let us not forget to whom we are indebted for the lift in getting them there.

Getting our troops across in effective numbers was a problem that came down to a question of ships, and we didn't have them. That is where England came to bat again as she has so many times when a pinch hit was needed. England had some ships, to be sure, but she also had use for them. Ships are England's only guarantee that dinner will be ready at the usual hour. If, for any reason, they do not keep steadily going between the grocery store and the kitchen door, meals are likely to be mighty irregular—England being in this respect like a family without a refrigerator. England took the risk of inter-

rupting the grocery store delivery to help get our troops to France in time to block the big drive at Paris and the channel. She turned food ships into transports, took another hitch in her belt and told the family that for four months, during April, May, June and July, there would, figuratively speaking, be no jam in the larder. When that period is over, British ships will have carried perhaps a half million American soldiers to France, and it is now probable, from statements made in parliament within the last few days, that the lock will be kept on the larder door for another extended period. British ships, in other words, will continue in our transport service so long as they are needed, or until our tonnage equals the demand, and in the meantime England will go without the honest roast beef of old England which, everybody knows, comes from Kansas City.

We owe England a cheer for this. The old girl is game. She has, in the nautical phrase of one of her own favorite sons—and ours—laid a point closer to the wind for us than a man could expect of his own married wife. She has stood by at every crisis from the start. Her destroyer fleet took the seas before ours was ready and battled the submarine at a time when it seemed that monster might dispute our passage. She sent us coal last winter when thousands of tons of ships were tied up in our harbors for want of fuel.

Let's not forget it. England's been a good neighbor and a good ally right thru the time when most of the flowers we were sending down to the footlights were marked for her co-star, la belle France. Let's not forget that she has never failed to join her voice to ours in acclaiming that wonderful people—and kept right on doing hard, practical, handy jobs for us.

—Kansas City Times

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE AND ITS WORK

By COL. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, President of the National Security League.

The National Security League calls for the co-operation and membership of all men and women throughout the United States who approve its work. Few appreciate the task it has undertaken and is performing. From its organization it has advocated action, not lip service. It was created to secure such preparedness in men and material as would compel respect for the pronouncements of a government in declaring the principles of right and justice between men and nations and not leave them empty words. Its extraordinary work, while at first unappreciated, has now the recognition of all who are earnest in carrying on the war to victory and who believe in the supreme duty to give the most and the best to our brave sons who are offering their lives on the battle front. We know who urged non-preparedness. They were pro-Germans or dullards. The war came and has given us Universal Service. No praise is too great for the men of the land in their response to the order for duty in the selective draft, due in great part to the prior teaching by the National Security League of the duty so to take the order.

The work is now on to create the heart in every one to win the war against all sacrifice and hardship. How can that be done; how can war weariness and war laxness be prevented? The heart to win must be founded on comprehension and will; comprehension of the diabolical, dishonest, piratical, cruel, rapacious, venal, un-American German Kultur, which would destroy the liberty of men and the life of small nations in a selfish attempt at aggrandizement founded on vanity and cupidity. That being understood by our people, we must elevate the character of Americans to the point to hasten to make sacrifice to destroy the enemy or to bring him to terms.

200,000 Teachers.
The League, to do this, has organized in the Summer Schools for Teachers courses by which 200,000 teachers have had the instruction of our teachers and our literature.

A campaign to get the best Congress in progress. Fusion, where serious danger exists, that a soft or too pacifistic, or too extreme, social philosopher shall get into Congress, is urged, and knowledge of those who have failed to stand the test is being disseminated. The people are being aroused to the danger of a Bolshevik peace, which means disaster as well as treason.

There is to be an awakening among men capable of doing an honest day's work at home before this war is over. The average slacker will be made to understand not only that we are in war, but that he himself is part of the great machine essential to victory.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

In Two Weeks a New Student Has More Friends in Berea Than Anywhere Else

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

FARMERS AND THE DRAFT Special Care to be Taken to Defeat Agricultural Workers

Under the rules of the War Department for executing the new draft law, special provision is made for informing the district boards in regard to farm-labor requirements in order that necessary food production may be maintained, says a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture. The statement continues:

In the new draft the district boards are charged with the duty of putting into deferred classes those persons who are more likely to further the war by remaining in civilian occupations than by entering the Army. Accordingly, three advisers are to be selected for each district board—one for agriculture, one for labor, and one for other occupations. The agricultural adviser will be appointed by the board upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture. The advisers are not members of the board but may, when invited, attend its meetings.

How Agricultural Advisers Will Aid

The duties of the agricultural adviser will be to furnish to the board facts relative to farm-labor requirements, not only of his own district, but of the whole country. He should be the repository of all facts having relation to the deferment of agricultural workers, whether these be necessary farm laborers, managers or operators. He will be expected to advise the district boards as to the shortage or surplus of necessary farm workers for any given district, as well as for the entire Nation. Such information will be supplied to the advisers by the Department of Agriculture. This will make it possible to have necessary workers transferred from districts in which they may not be necessary to other districts in which they are sorely needed.

The adviser may also concern himself with individual cases that come before the district board. He will have the right, under certain conditions, to examine the questionnaires and other records in the files of the local board for the purpose of ascertaining whether persons entitled to deferred classification have actually claimed it. In case he finds the names of such registrants he may file for them a claim for deferred classification with the district board, which, in turn, may require the local board to certify the questionnaire and record of any such registrants for consideration. Reasonable time will be given for the purpose of obtaining information and supplying affidavits required. If a local board determines to consider a case for deferred classification because a registrant is engaged in a necessary occupation, notwithstanding no claim for deferred classification on that ground has been made, it shall endorse the recommendation on the questionnaire of the registrant and forward it to the district board having jurisdiction. The district board will thereupon consider the case and proceed to classify the registrant, notwithstanding the fact that no claim for deferred classification by or in respect of the registrant has been made.

Claim in Behalf of Necessary Employees

A further duty with which the adviser is charged is to confer with employers of necessary farm workers, and to instruct them as to their right under the regulations to file a claim for deferred classification in respect of any registrant who has failed or refused to file a claim for deferred classification in his own behalf. This, in the opinion of the War Department, is a very important matter. The apparent injustice of placing many registrants in Class I is often due to the fact that employers have failed to make claims for deferred classification on behalf of necessary workers. It is to avoid a repetition of this trouble that farmers should see that all of their necessary employees, whether sons or other laborers, of the draft age have made for them just claims for deferred classification.

One important explanation is made in the new Selective Service Regulations in connection with the expression, "skilled farm laborer." The questionnaire provides deferred classification for the "necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise." The new regulations provide that in Class II shall be placed any registrant found to be engaged in a "necessary" agricultural enterprise, and found to be necessary to such enterprise in the capacity of a farm laborer—"especially fitted for the work in which he is engaged." This quoted phrase

constitutes an explanation of what is meant by "skilled" as applied to farm laborer. The expression will make easier the determination of the status of many registrants.

War Service in Right Place

The purpose in the appointing of advisers is to place men where they can do most to help win the war. These advisers will be able to help greatly the district boards to keep in agriculture the necessary workers. These workers, whatever may be their inclination to enter military service, should stand ready to serve in any capacity in which they can contribute most toward a speedy ending of the war. In order that this may be done a frank statement should, in each case, be made to the boards. It is believed that it will frequently require as much courage on the part of many men to remain in their civilian occupations as to waive deferment.

This effort to keep men in industry, rather than to send them to the camps and the trenches, should not be abused so as to permit the slackers to escape military duty. The necessities for raising an army are paramount. Every man that can be spared will be needed and needed badly to bring the enemy to his senses. The adviser should be assisted in every possible way by every legitimate agricultural interest to find the men that can be spared for military duty, but also to keep those that are essential to the maintenance of the proper food supply.

THE COLORED AMERICANS

In commuting the death sentences of ten of sixteen colored soldiers convicted in the courts-martials growing out of the Houston, Tex., riots some time over a year ago, President Wilson says:

"I desire the clemency here ordered to be a recognition of the splendid loyalty of the race to which these soldiers belong and an inspiration to the people of that race to further zeal and service to the country of which they are citizens, and for the liberties of which so many of them are now bravely bearing arms at the very front of great fields of battle."

It is believed that the action of the President, especially with his reason given for clemency, will meet with the approval of the American people.

The colored Americans as a race have proved their loyalty as soldiers, as workers, and as citizens generally. There are no exact figures of the amount of Liberty Loan bonds and War Savings Stamps they have purchased, but enough is known to warrant the statement that according to their means and ability their financial support of the Government has been splendid. The Treasury Department has on more than one occasion referred to this fact. The President's action above mentioned, it is believed and hoped, will bring a hearty response from the colored Americans in the Fourth Loan.



CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.
Corn—No. 2 white \$1.82@1.87, No. 3 white \$1.77@1.83, No. 2 yellow \$1.69@1.65, No. 3 yellow \$1.55@1.60, No. 2 mixed \$1.60@1.70, No. 3 mixed \$1.55@1.60, white ear \$1.65@1.67, yellow ear \$1.60@1.65, mixed ear \$1.55@1.60.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$30.50@31, standard \$29@30.50, No. 2 \$29.50@30, No. 1 clover mixed \$29.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$27@28, No. 1 clover \$26@28.50.
New Oats—No. 2 white 73½@74c, standard white 73@73½c, No. 3 white 72½@73c, No. 2 mixed 72@72½c, No. 3 mixed 70@71½c.
Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 53c, centralized creamery extras 51½c, firsts 48½c.
Eggs—Prime firsts 45c, firsts 43½c, ordinary firsts 40c.
Live Poultry—1½ lb and over, 26c; under 1½ lb, 26c; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 28c; do, under 4 lbs, 27c; roosters, 19c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$13@16.50; butcher steers, extra \$14@15.50, good to choice \$12@14, common to fair \$7.50@11.50; heifers, extra \$11@12.75, good to choice \$10@11, common to fair \$7@13.50; cows, extra \$9.75@11.75, good to choice \$8.50@9.50, common to fair \$6.85@8; canners \$6@6.85.
Calves—Extra \$17.50@17.75, fair to good \$13@17.50, common and large \$6.50@12.
Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$20@20.35, good to choice packers and butchers \$20.35, medium \$20.35@20.60, stags \$11@15, common to choice heavy fat sows \$13@17.50, light shippers \$19.50@20.35, pigs, 110 lbs and less, \$13@15.50.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past. This adds \$6.60 to the former expenses of the girls and \$15.00 to the expenses of the boys, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, heard by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM		
	EXPENSES FOR BOYS	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	12.25	12.25	12.25
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918 ..	24.25	25.25	26.25
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30 ..	12.25	12.25	12.25
Total for Term	\$36.50	\$37.50	\$38.50
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	10.50	10.50	10.50
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918 ..	22.50	23.50	24.50
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30 ..	10.50	10.50	10.50
Total for Term	\$33.00	\$34.00	\$35.00

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business			
	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.

Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.
Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye Treatment, Nose and Ear, General Practice

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

Robert H. Cowley, M.D., Physician
Mrs. Anna Powell Hackett, Superintendent

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

OUR DAILY BREAD; HOW TO TREAT IT

A Practical Housekeeper Lays Down Some Simple Rules for Every One to Follow

The bane of many a housekeeper's existence is stale bread. Some women are such careful managers that they never have a piece of stale bread that they cannot find a use for, but others are not so efficient. This mismanagement is more often due to want of thought and plan than to careless tendencies.

It is well to know that when bread begins to get stale it can be freshened by wrapping it in a wet cloth and placing it in a hot oven.

Instead of laying the slices left from a meal aside to dry, place them back against the loaf and wrap a piece of clean cloth about them. Turn the loaf on the sides of bread and the moisture from the loaf will keep them so fresh that they can often be used the next day on the table. Wax paper can be used instead of the napkin or piece of linen.

Keep Them in Cheesecloth

It is a splendid plan to keep left-over bread and crusts that cannot be used any more in a bag of cheesecloth. The bag should be hung in some out-of-the-way place, where the air can circulate around it, but where it will be protected from the dust. When the bread is quite dry it should be rolled on the biscuit board with the rolling pin or run through the food chopper until fine.

Some housewives keep the stale bread with the fresh bread. There is only so much moisture in the bread box, and the stale absorbs this as well as the fresh does. If this plan is followed, the fresh bread is liable to become stale, and the stale bread is less likely to become dry.

This plan also necessitates the use of gas in drying out the bread in the oven.

Warm-over Biscuits

When biscuits become stale they can be warmed over so cleverly that it would take a connoisseur to detect the fact. Dampen the outside crusts with a little water and put them in a hot oven.

Paper bags are used to heat rolls in. Even rolls that have been dampened slightly do not become so dry. As some people prefer them dry it is as well to consider the family taste before freshening them with water. Rolls seem to be fresh-

ly baked when covered with a wet cloth and heated. Cookies and doughnuts and some kinds of cake can be freshened by inclosing them in the paper bag and placing in a hot oven.

A cake can be rewarmed with a damp cloth if it has no icing.

Bread that has been hung in the air to dry in the cheesecloth bag should be ground into breadcrumbs at least twice a week. It is well to dry the stale bread in the oven after it has been made into crumbs. They should be stirred to hasten the process. When they have been thoroughly dried and toasted they should be set away in glass jars in the cupboard.

A Jar for Crumbs

When cutting a loaf of bread place a piece of waxed paper on the bread board and after placing the bread in the pan pour the crumbs that have remained into the handy little jar that should be kept near for the purpose. As the crumbs are toasting in the oven add these that come from cutting the bread.

Of course, it is needless to tell the uses of breadcrumbs. They can be used in so many ways; not only in frying oysters, breading outlet and sprinkling on top of baked dishes, but also in dry cleaning. New breadcrumbs can be used for cleaning gold and white lace. They should not be toasted if they are to be used in this way, but applied with a clean cloth. When they become soiled fresh crumbs should be used.

Breadcrumbs have successfully cleaned wall paper. They can, of course, be used for cleaning other paper, such as leaves of books. Toast can be used for removing wax from silk. Toast the bread until quite hot, but not burned. Rub the silk with the toast until it becomes cold. Take another piece and another until the wax is removed. It is well to remember this when a little wax drops from the candles on the table cover of silk.

There are so many uses for bread and toast crumbs that it pays to save every crumb. As it only requires a little thought and care to do this, even the busy housewife will find it worth while.

OUR INDIVIDUAL PART

Some observers think that the most characteristic thing about the American soldiers in France, something which astounds the enemy and excites the admiration of our allies, is the capacity of the American soldiers to do individual thinking and fighting. The German fights successfully only in mass formation, in organized bodies, while every American soldier has an initiative and independence of action which gives him remarkable efficiency in open fighting. They are no senseless cogs, but each is an individual working unit in a great fighting machine.

Every American at home should feel an individual responsibility and do his or her individual part in winning the war. There is not an American citizen who can not help win the war. The Fourth Liberty Loan drive, which begins September 28, offers a great opportunity for concerted action and for individual action, and the loan will be a tremendous success if each American will do his or her individual part as each American soldier in France does his part. Our soldiers deserve such support from the people at home.

How to Cure Stammering.

Lisping and stammering, according to Popular Science Monthly, are separate imperfections of speech which require entirely different treatment.

Lisping, for instance, can be cured in a short time by tongue and palate gymnastics. They "lisp" simply because they do not work their tongue and palate properly. By making the child speak before a mirror, however, the teacher can correct these mistakes.

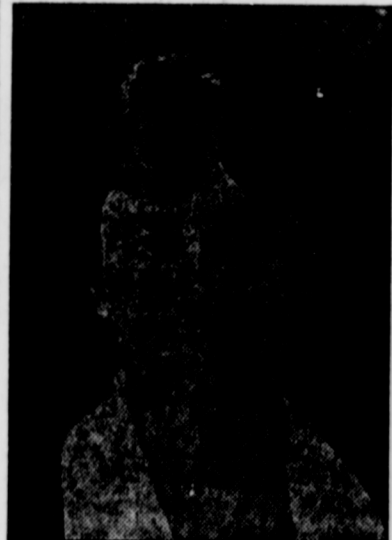
Stammering is a nervous disorder which cannot be cured so easily. The pupil involuntarily applies too much force at certain parts of the vocal organs, causing the stuttering and a spattering with which we all are familiar. The cure is to relieve the overworked parts by distributing the energy evenly. This is learned by pronouncing certain flowing sounds in front of a candle until the flame does not flicker.

Wear your old clothes and buy Liberty Bonds.

The soldier gives; you must lend.

WOMEN WELL ORGANIZED FOR LOAN DRIVE

Cleveland, O.—There will be a women's Liberty Loan committee in more than 150 of the 169 counties of the fourth federal district, by the time the campaign opens for the fourth Liberty Loan. The district, which includes all of Ohio, 56 counties of Kentucky, a portion of West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, has some very sparsely settled counties, in which a separate organization will not be formed, but they will be the only exceptions. In the third campaign, which ended May 4th, the women of the district sold \$72,238,800 worth of bonds. It will take a great deal more—twice as much—to satisfy them this time.



MRS. FRANK MUHLHAUSER.

"Our task is to be much greater," said Mrs. Frank Muhlhauser, "both because the loan itself will be for about \$6,000,000 instead of \$3,000,000 as last time, and because we are determined that the women will bring in a larger proportion of the total than we did before."

"We are going to do it by going after the people who did not buy at all before, who can buy only small bonds, perhaps, but whose buyings count up tremendously if you get them all, and

Get to Berea Right Off with \$30 for First Payments, and \$70 More in Reach for 5 Half-Term Installments.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper
Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 29 REVIEW.

SUBJECT—What It Means to Be a Christian.
SELECTION FOR READING—I John 3:1-24.
GOLDEN TEXT—My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed, and truth.—I John 3:18.

Perhaps the best way to review the lessons of this quarter will be to take the several lessons and note their bearing on the subject chosen for review; namely: What it means to be a Christian. In order to get the best results, assignment should be made of the several lessons to different parties to come prepared to give the teaching of the particular lesson on the subject. The following is suggested as a possible way of presenting the matter.

Lesson I. It means that each individual must exercise faith in Jesus Christ as a personal Savior. One may have his heart opened by the Lord while listening to the Word of God at a stated meeting, like Lydia, or be convinced through the manifestation of the mighty power of God, as the Philippian jailer. In all cases it is the one Savior and the one faith.

Lesson II. It means that those who have really exercised faith in the Lord Jesus Christ will attentively read God's Word. Even a great statesman like the Ethiopian Eunuch will be blessed in its reading, for the Word of God converts the soul, makes wise the simple, puts gladness into the heart, enlightens the eyes, satisfies the longing soul, warns against dangers, and brings reward to those who obey its precepts.

Lesson III. It means a life of personal prayer and communion with God. The one who has become a child of God has the glorious privilege of coming to him with his needs with the assurance that God will supply them. God is more willing to give to his children than any earthly father is to his children.

Lesson IV. It means a life of obedience to the Word and will of God. Prompt and definite obedience will be rendered, even to the separation from business, and the ties of nature, when such stand in the way. Peter, Andrew, James and John obeyed, and it meant to them great spiritual blessings. From fishing for fish, they were promoted to fishing for men. Obedience to God pays. The disciple of Christ will treasure up his words.

Lesson V. It means growth in grace. Jesus himself grew in wisdom and in stature, and in favor with God and man. Merely accepting Christ is not enough; there must be growth.

Lesson VI. It means a life of helpfulness to others. One who has been made a partaker of the Divine nature will, like his master, give himself in helpful service to others. He will be a neighbor to the needy and unfortunate, even as the Good Samaritan. Being good in himself, he will be doing good to others. He will use every opportunity to do good.

Lesson VII. It means attendance at the place of worship, receiving the teaching of the Word of God, partaking of the communion, and rendering service in some capacity in the church.

Lesson VIII. It means confessing Christ before men, and waiting with expectant hope for the coming of Jesus Christ from Heaven. The grand incentive for faithfulness in witnessing for Christ is the assurance that he will come again.

Lesson IX. It means that we will give of our possessions to the poor and needy, love our enemies, and refrain from censorious judgment. God estimates our gifts, not by their size but by what we have left.

Lesson X. It means that one will strive to conquer his evil propensities, not allow covetousness to master him as did Ahab, and separate himself from those who walk in darkness. He will exercise great caution lest he become overcome by the devil.

Lesson XI. It means being holy and true, in order that we may preserve from corruption the great mass of men and enlighten those in darkness, preaching the Gospel to every creature, conscious that the presence and power of Christ will abide.

Lesson XII. It means that every talent entrusted to us will be put to use, so that when the Lord comes we can make an account to him which will secure his commendation and reward.

The Greatest Teachings.
There are no songs comparable to the songs of Zion; no orations equal to those of the prophets; and no politics like those which the Scriptures teach.—Milton.

Favors Bible for Every Soldier.
In a letter to the American Bible Society Major General Wood says: "Godspeed and all success in the work you are undertaking. I earnestly hope that you will be successful in placing a Bible in the hands of every soldier."

Promises in the Bible.
If there is one fact, or doctrine, or command, or promise in the Bible which has produced no practical effect on your temper, or heart, or conduct, be assured that you do not truly believe it.—Payson.

Soldiers' Letters

LEONARD L. FENWICK WRITES:
Nevers, France, Aug. 18, 1918.
Dear Mr. Wertenberger and Family:
As the fall approaches, I am thinking of the preparations being made by our educational institutions for their courses of study. And so it is quite natural that my mind should turn from the theater of war to my alma mater in the Cumberland foothills.

Soon the trains will arrive with Berea's disciplinarians for the year. Dray wagons will ply between the depot and the gymnasium and wheelbarrows from the gym to the dormitories, "Ladies Hall," "Lincoln Hall," and the other signs shall direct the new faces, and be a reminder to the Tom Browns of "days of yore."

One cannot reflect upon his school days without having certain regrets, among which are realizations of lost opportunities. But as one travels from the classroom into the practical life, his most inspirational lesson—and the one fraught with wisdom—may be, that no opportunity has been lost to the man who can discern wherein he has erred.

Under normal conditions, those who can pursue the higher course of study are privileged; under the abnormal of the present chaos, conspicuously so. Thus it should behoove every student of this year's classes to release thru loyal study the indebtedness of this special privilege.

The past centuries have seen revolutions of countries and kingdoms; the twentieth century is about to see the revolutionizing of the whole world. Is it not a privilege to be a student in these times of political disruption, industrial upheaval and social leveling? Yes, but it is a greater privilege to be an American citizen. America holds the most unique place in the eyes of the world that any nation ever held—she is fighting, not for the preservation of herself, but for the preservation of the works of the centuries. This new position will demand men and women of leadership. Not only shall our citizens be called upon to develop still further our national resources, but to barter with the nations of the world on a scale heretofore inconceivable.

However, this is only industrial leadership. To equalize the dangers of industrial prosperity, we shall need men and women of Berea type for teachers, statesmen, journalists, social workers, ministers, doctors, lawyers and the other professions. This war is demonstrating conclusively the superiority of the technically trained over the untrained mind. The college man or woman is of the chosen few.

That the students of the 1919 classes may graduate into their respective vocations with the feeling of having exerted conscientious efforts while in college, is the foreword from a humble Berea soldier "over there."

I have observed and noted much here and there in France of which I shall be glad to write you. I would be glad to hear from you whenever you find the time to drop me a line.

Hoping this letter finds Mrs. Wertenberger and Mary well, and yourself also, I am
Sincerely,
Leonard L. Fenwick,
2nd Bn. Headquarters,
19th Engrs., Ry., A.P.O. 708,
Am. E. F.

RAILHEAD OFFICER WRITES FROM FRANCE
We are glad to publish the following letter from Capt. E. W. Huff, a brother of Grant Huff, of Berea. A.P.O. 712, Amer. Forces, France, August 16, 1918.

Your letter came some time ago. Have not had time to write. I work from 7 a. m. until about 9 or 10 p. m. I am railroad officer at this place—in the middle of nowhere. There is a small village 3 miles away. I receive the rations for about 20,000 men and several thousand horses. I unload about 25 cars a day. We have 40 negroes to do the work, and they are hard workers and come back after supper and work till eight or nine p. m. Later we expect forty more, then we will do the work more quickly. A lieutenant and thirteen clerks and car checkers are my assistants. I also command a lieutenant and fourteen men who run a sales commissary. Another lieutenant and four enlisted men take care of the clothing, which is under my direction. So I am in command of about seventy-five men now. In a few days I will be furnished a Dodge machine and a driver as it is necessary to go from place to place quickly.

This is the second railroad I have been at. The other was about 100 miles away. A railroad is a point as near the fighting lines as it is

safe to bring supplies in the train, and keep a day or two of same stored. It takes about three cars of rations, ten cars of hay, two of oats, four or five of wood, two of gasoline, etc., each day. If they fail to arrive I try to get them from railroads ten or twenty miles away by sending trucks. Three large trucks also work here, and nine guards are also subject to railroad orders.

We are licking the Germans, though many get killed and wounded on our side. Yesterday morning the Boche turned machine guns on the French observation balloon near our line. The observers descended in parachutes tout-de-suite. However, the Boche did not get the balloon.

Nearly every night German bombing planes pass over us and bomb towns near here. A few bombs were dropped a quarter of a mile from here. I have been in a few towns where many houses had been wrecked by bombs. I believe I told you about going to one place after our supplies when the twelve inch shells were going over our heads, and some of them exploding near—a couple of hundred yards. That was July 15 when the big battle was in progress.

I like the work quite well. Am writing now by candle light in an old French barrack. Will have to stop as they require candles to be put out when it is pretty dark, as the Boche airplanes might see our place.

Don't pay any attention to my English as I have to hurry up.
Your brother,
Capt. E. W. Huff

LETTER TO PROF. JOHN F. SMITH FROM J. EDWARD DAVIS
U. S. N. Aviation Repair Base,
Eastleigh, England,
August 26, 1918.

Dear Professor:

I am sure you have been expecting to hear from me for some time and I realize that I should have written sooner, but ever since I came into the service we have been kept on the move most of the time and I hardly had time to do anything outside of my daily duties.

My stay at the Lakes was a very pleasant one—in fact every day so far has been full of new experience for me, and I just grapple along trying to enjoy and appreciate every one of them, even though they are not all as agreeable as might be. From there we were sent here and this will probably be our home for some time.

On our trip over I had many occasions to think of you in connection with the places you told us of in class. We spent several days on Ellis Island, and well did I remember our discussion of the immigrant question with their landing there. The Statue of Liberty, as you know, is only a short distance away from the island, and to me it certainly was beautiful, especially when lighted at night. While sailing out of the harbor I watched it as long as it could be seen, but I never realized its truer meaning then as I do to-day. How glad I will be when we can all return to our country, and it in peace with all the rest of the world.

The voyage across was splendid. The weather was fine all the way thus giving us a smooth sea. A few of the fellows got pretty sick, but the majority were in the highest spirits all the time. Never saw a submarine, so we could hardly believe we were in very much danger. Since landing we have had quite a bit of liberty and have visited several of the near-by towns. Many of the customs are very strange to us, but we are getting used to them fast, especially with the use of the English money. The farms are just like you told us they were—small but well tended. Everything is mostly in garden and grain, and the scenery is beautiful anywhere you look. I wonder how they manage to keep everything in such trim condition while they are so hard pressed with their other duties in connection with the war?

We are now hard at work, but I am well satisfied and am liking the place better all of the time. Am enjoying the best of health so have no reason to complain.
Wishing you success and pleasure in your work, I am,
Very truly yours,
J. Edward Davis
Somewhere in France.
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Shorte.

Dear Parents:—
I witnessed an air fight, and as usual, the Boche was downed. His plane fell about 400 yards from me. It is a common thing to hear or see a bomb coming out from the clouds, and the "Bertha's Artillery" falling

all around, but we are getting used to that. The German soldier is no match for the Americans. They called us untrained North Americans at first, but the Fritz has changed his opinion considerably since coming into contact with our well-aimed rifles.

Last night the boys made it warm with machine guns and rifles. The French artillery dropped numerous 75's in their midst. It was some sight to see the Huns get back to their positions, those who were lucky enough to do so.

We have plenty to eat and are having our own cooking done for the Sergeants in a certain village. The old lady who owns the house treats us like kings. I gave her a can of sugar to send to her nephews who were gassed in a recent fight. They seldom ever get any sugar or sweets and I am sure it pleased them very much.

I am commanding a full platoon and I never in my life saw a finer bunch of men. All are perfect American gentlemen and I believe every one of them would give their lives for me. They seem to love every place I step and I certainly love every one of them. I could not praise them too highly.

I trust all are well and be sure to write often. Your son,
Sergt. D. C. Shorte,
Co. K, 148 U. S. Infr.,
American E. F.

LIBERTY BONDS AT A PREMIUM

Back of the announcement the other day that Liberty Bonds of the first issue, bearing 3½ per cent interest, had sold on the New York stock exchange at \$102.50, is a mighty interesting and reassuring lesson.

For a whole lot of people thru-out the country have been looking doubtfully at their bonds of late. They've been questioning their value and their own wisdom in having invested in them. They've deemed it a losing purchase.

It has taken the monied men of the country to show them their error. For these men of money, who appreciate all the finer points of financing, are the fellows who are buying up this early issue in such quantities that they are forcing the price considerably above par.

It's billions for defense or billions for indemnity.

STATE SUNDAY-SCHOOL GATHERING AT ASHLAND

Preparation is being made at Ashland, Boyd County, for the Kentucky State Sunday-school Association, which will be held in that city, October 8 to 11, 1918. This meeting will be a great event in the history of Kentucky, as every resource must be used to help win the war. The Sunday-school is one of these resources. It has to do with the maintaining of the spiritual morale of the country. Men and women of national reputation will be on the program, among whom will be Rev. S. D. Price, D.D., New York City, Secretary of the World's Sunday-school Association; Mrs. Maud Junken Baldwin, Chicago, Ill., Superintendent Elementary Division, International Sunday-school Association; W. C. Pearce, Chicago, Field Supt., International Sunday-school Association; Rev. E. W. Halpenny, Toronto, Canada, Educational Superintendent, International Sunday-school Association; J. R. Marcum, Huntington, W. Va., Leader of Boys; Rev. E. W. Thornton, Cincinnati, Writer and Lecturer on Sunday-school Topics; Miss Martha V. Graham, Wheeling, W. Va., Elementary Sunday-school Worker; Hon. W. C. McCullough, Cleveland, O., American Red Cross Representative. Many State Workers will appear on the program, among whom will be: Rev. J. A. Joplin, State Secretary, and J. W. Vaughn, State Field Worker, and Miss Nannie Lee Frazier and other prominent Kentuckians.

Don't miss this meeting. God calls you, your country calls you, the children of your community call you to come to Ashland and help plan for a bigger and better drive to save the children of America. Attend this meeting in Ashland; it will give you new vim in this crucial time.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

The production to date for the coal year is 8,912,500 tons behind estimated requirements. Coal operators are almost unanimous in declaring that the liquor traffic is responsible for a decrease in the output of 10 to 25 per cent of the total production.

Men should be careful to know that they are correct before speaking and writing about roads, else the fruit of their efforts may not be worth gathering.

A WORTH-WHILE BOOK

Attractively bound in green, Prof. J. F. Smith's new book, "Our Neighborhood, Good Citizenship in Rural Communities," is a notable contribution to the literature on country life. It is published by the John C. Winston Co., of Philadelphia and Chicago and is abundantly illustrated with photographs from life, showing sanitary conditions, recreation, agriculture, a prize schoolhouse in the Kentucky mountains, rustic furniture, how to construct good roads, tree surgery and other vital topics.

Written by a man who was reared in the country and who is tingling with enthusiasm for the highest and best conditions in rural life, this book sets before teachers the ideals which relate to the duties which young citizens must assume as they grow up. As he says in the preface, "as citizens, they must think about roads, play grounds, pig clubs, seed corn, taxes, game laws, community morals, prevention of waste, pure air and water, and the prevention of diseases among people and farm animals. Their skill in handling these and similar problems will be the measure of their civilization and progress."

The object of this book is to direct the attention of the country boys and girls to some of the duties that will be theirs in later years, as members of a community.

The book is so arranged that teachers may select questions and class assignments from the numerous questions in the text and at the end of chapters, and really enliven the work by making the class a laboratory for rural community life.

Questions for discussion will be a boon to many a debating society.

The concluding chapter is entitled, "How Our Country Is Governed." It is a brief work on civics, with pictures of a courthouse in a small county seat, the capitol at Washington, President Wilson delivering one of his great messages to Congress, and the building in which the U. S. Department of Agriculture is housed.

A full index completes this valuable volume.

Idle dollars are pro-German.

Put the "pay" into patriotism.

Bonds speak louder than words.

On Friday, September 20th
I WILL SELL AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

921 - ACRES - 921

OF GARRARD COUNTY LAND, PROMPTLY AT
10 O'CLOCK. THREE ADJOINING FARMS

560 Acres for Chas. Dietrich. 221 Acres for A. P. Sloan.
140 Acres for Henry Moore.

LOCATION:—On the Dietrich pike, one half-mile from Lancaster, Nicholasville and Lexington pike. 10 miles from Lancaster, 8 miles from Burgin, 10 miles from Nicholasville, 1½ miles from consolidated graded school, 2½ miles from hemp, grain and stock market, 2½ miles from thriving village—BRYANTSVILLE—in the FAMOUS CAMP DICK ROBINSON section of Garrard County.

LOOK FOR THE BIG SIGN at the mouth of Dietrich pike.

IMPROVEMENTS:—On the DIETRICH Farm there is located on different tracts a 5 room dwelling, hall and two porches, another 5 room dwelling, a four room house, 3 stock barns, two 7-acre tobacco barns and an 18 ACRE Tobacco barn, Dairy House and other buildings.

On the SLOAN Farm a 2 story, 9 room dwelling, 2 halls, 3 porches, basement, large stock barn, 10 acre tobacco barn, servants room in yard, cribs, sheds and all out buildings, 2 tenant houses.

On the MOORE Farm, a modern 9 room metal roof Bungalow, halls, porches and basement, new stock barn, 8 acre tobacco barn, tenant house, AN ORCHARD OF 800 FRUIT TREES.

The land is in cultivation as follows: On the Dietrich farm, 75 acres in corn, 25 acres tobacco, 50 acres plowed and 90 acres to be plowed for wheat. Balance in grass.

On the SLOAN Farm 50 acres corn, 12 acres tobacco, 70 acres stubble. Balance in grass.

On the MOORE Farm, 75 acres corn, 8 acres tobacco, balance in oat stubble and grass. This farm has level front yard right on the pike.

The Dietrich farm will be divided and sold in 7 separate tracts, some with and some without improvements. 130 acres, 140 acres, 185 acres, 40 acres, 30 acres, 20 acres and 15 acres;

The SLOAN farm into 4 tracts—100 acres, 60 acres, 40 acres and 20 acres.

The MOORE farm 140 acres will be sold as a whole.

Any two or more tracts may be combined to suit the bidders.

LISTEN—This Land is all fertile, heavy producing limestone soil, will grow Hemp, Corn, Tobacco and Wheat.

Everlasting water on all the farms. I know land values, and have sold LESS PRODUCTIVE land a little nearer town at DOUBLE the PRICE I will sell these farms.

I have sold every farm I have offered at Public Auction—WHY—A "SQUARE DEAL"—no BY BIDDING, the purchaser gets value for his money and I know the kind of lands to offer. These farms will be up to the "HIGH DOLLAR." DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM. TWO CROPS on any tract will pay the PURCHASE PRICE.

You men who are getting 6 per cent. invest in this land and make 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. EASY.

The owners at the farms or the undersigned will show them to you. Look before day of sale. FREE DINNER.

For Further Particulars see us. Don't forget the date SEPTEMBER 20th.

SWINEBROAD

THE REAL ESTATE MAN.
W. E. MOSS, Advertising Manager.

LANCASTER, KY.
BOLIVER BOND, Auctioneer.

Spring Comes But Once a Year—"As a Man Soweth So Shall He Also Reap."

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Parrot

Parrot, Sept. 16.—Fodder saving and molasses making is the principal occupation of the farmers in this part.—James Johnson bought three calves from James Watkin, last week.—Leandrew Gabbard was called from Hamilton, Ohio, last Thursday, to attend the burial of his sister, Mrs. Nettie Shelton.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Bob McQueen, a boy.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday and Friday night, at Letter Box.—Larkin Cornett filled his son Elijah's place at Letter Box, Sunday.—W. M. Carpenter bought a cow from Bud Vickers, last Saturday, for fifty dollars.—J. H. and Oscar Wyatt came back last Wednesday to register.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Shelton, on last Thursday, a girl. Baby was dead. Mother lived but a short while. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gabbard of this place. Nettie has always been a kind and obedient girl. She leaves a husband, father, mother, six brothers, five sisters, and a host of relatives. They were laid to rest in the same casket in the family burying ground.—Sam Nelson sold a cow to Hiram Ingram for sixty dollars.—Mrs. Ida Gabbard has a stroke of paralysis which prevents her from hearing.

Foxtown

Foxtown, Sept. 13.—Yesterday was registration day. The following named persons registered from here: G. W. Fox, Wes Fox, Orville Fox, Albert Fox, John McKinney, Grant McKinney, G. W. McKinney, Noah Smith, Ebb Webb, and John H. Webb.—Elisha Lakes and family have measles, with two cases of pneumonia fever.—Our school teacher, Mrs. D. H. Baker, was thrown by the horse she was riding home from school, a few days ago, and was hurt so she could not get to school for two days, but, glad to say, she is able to teach again.—W. C. Webb and Jonah Powell passed here a few days ago, enroute from McKee.—John Felty came home on a furlough, and while he was here, married Miss Farrie Harrison, of Sand Gap.—Daniel Felty has five sons serving the army and navy. Their names are: James, John, William, George, and Ben.—Neal Moore, from Island City, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Moore.—The people are beginning to make sorghum. They say they are going to use sorghum and save sugar for Uncle Sam's boys.—F. W. Gabbard and family have had measles lately, but are about well again.

Green Hall

Green Hall, Sept. 16.—Saturday and Sunday were regular church meeting days at Rock Springs church.—Most everybody from here attended the Odd Fellows' meeting held at Travelers Rest Saturday.—F. F. McCollum was summoned to appear at Covington last week as a witness in the Government court.—Waldo McCollum left last Tuesday for Berea where he expects to take an Academic course.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Rowland, of Major, attended church at Rock Spring Sunday and took dinner at J. E. Wilson's.—Mrs. Edward K. Cook was the pleasant hostess of Mrs. E. E. McCollum Sunday.—Miss Lou Evans contemplates taking county examination Friday and Saturday.—Wendell Douglas McCollum expects to leave Tuesday for Lexington where he will enter State University.

Carico

Carico, Sept. 17.—People are having their wheat threshed thru these parts and are reporting a good turn out.—Bro. James Lunsford, of Dreyfus, held a week's meeting at Flat Top church, gaining ten additions to the church with large attendance and inspiring sermons.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Summers, a girl, the 15th inst.—Died, recently, the wife of Rollie Shelton. We do sympathize with the bereaved ones.—Mrs. Ella Hays was thrown from a mule the 13th inst. on her

way home from church, and was badly hurt. Her arm was broken and had other injuries. We hope for her recovery soon.

Tyner

Tyner, Sept. 15.—Farmers are all preparing to sow wheat in this vicinity.—Most all of the young people from this place attended the singing at Stringtown, today.—Dunigan brothers entertained quite a crowd at our school house, Saturday night, with their picture machine.—Matt and Dale Moore have returned from Louisville.—John Ezra Stephen, of this place, gave his life to his country, on the battle front in France.—Miss Esther Gentry was visiting Miss Pearl and Luna Moore, Sunday night.—G. W. Moore and wife are visiting in Viva and East Bernstadt. We are sorry to report the death of little Jessie Lee Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Jones, of Viva. She was a sweet and lovable child—a favorite of the whole vicinity. Just before she was taken sick, she asked her papa if she died would she go to heaven. Her papa told her she would. She said: "Papa, I will be lonesome without you, but I would rather go." Her remains were laid to rest in the family burying ground at Tyner. The bereaved family has the sympathy of all.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Sturgeon

Sturgeon, Sept. 16.—While visiting the home of Wm. N. Cook, Saturday night, Rev. Charley Burch and Rev. Geo. W. Seale preached two thoroughly practical and edifying sermons full of information, inspiration, comfort and words of "good cheer." Their attentive and appreciative audience enjoyed the service very much. Their sermons at Rock Springs, Sunday, on "Repentance" were clear, constructive and forceful, and so full of personal experience, practical information and good advice that they were received and enjoyed by both old and young, rich and poor, saint and sinner.—Rev. Samuel C. Rice, late Assistant Foundation Dean of Berea College, and now pastor of Methodist church, has just returned from his week with our State Fair at Louisville.—Last week was made pleasant for this community by the visit of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Strong, railway mail clerk, of Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Mary Brewer, assistant superintendent of Royal Oak Sunday-school, spent Sunday with friends and relatives of Island City.—Misses Mollie Spence, Pierson sisters, Hornsby sisters and Mary Jane Venable were welcome visitors Sunday at the home of Chas. E. Pierson.—Messrs. Harrison and Jesse Pierson are ready to drill wells for folks in need of pure water.—Messrs. C. N. and Alfred Gabbard of Botner are here to-day on business.—Messrs. John and James Wheeler have today returned from their business trip to Anville.—Misses Maud and Arlie Strong spent Saturday and Sunday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Holcomb.—Wilson Brewer was visiting friends and relatives in Travelers Rest Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Lucian B. Brewer visited the home of W. N. Hughes Sunday.—Rev. Jose Allen of Ethel was a welcome visitor here Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherman Rowland, of Major, and Mrs. Margaret Spence, of Ida May, formerly of Berea, Ky., were welcomed here Saturday and Sunday.—Wm. (Bill) Napier, of Chadwell, was here Saturday gladdening the hearts of his former neighbors and many Sturgeon friends by that familiar smile and friendly handshake.—Charley Bowles, street car conductor, of Covington, Ky., visited the home of his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, Saturday.—Messrs. John Neely, Jr., Wm. N. Cook, John S. Pierson, Alex. Strong, H. C. Spence, J. T. Wilson and family attended the Odd Fellows' Rally at Travelers Rest Saturday.—Citizens of upper Sturgeon are congratulating and most highly

commending Hon. P. M. Fry for that powerful patriotic address he delivered at Travelers Rest Saturday.—Citizens of Bethlehem met at their district schoolhouse Friday and purchased \$130 worth of War Saving Stamps.—Owsley County must and will wake up!

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Boone

Boone, Sept. 17.—Sorghum making and corn cutting are all the go with the farmers in this vicinity.—Mrs. Jas. Grant and Mrs. Tom Johnson, and Mrs. Addie Grant were visiting at Rockford one day last week.—There were several of the boys called to the colors last week.—Sorry to hear of Thad Lakes getting wounded in France. Hope he isn't seriously hurt.—Died, September 11th, the two year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ankerton. The bereaved ones have our sympathy.—Mrs. Will Rich received a letter from her son, Troy, who is in France, stating they were making the Germans live hard and was tramping them under their feet as they went forward.

Cooksburg

Cooksburg, Sept. 14.—Miss Grace Large has been visiting her father, Mr. Mack Large, for a few days.—Saturday and Sunday were the regular church days at Cave Ridge, and Rev. D. Parker preached some very interesting sermons.—Everybody is very busy in this section pulling fodder, picking beans, and making sorghum, but we are enjoying the bean stringings and stir-frys.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Griffin, of Brinley Ridge, have been visiting friends and relatives in this section.—I am very sorry that a mistake occurred in my last letter about Elizabeth Mullins. He was only wounded and not killed. I was misinformed, and hope there will not be any more mistakes.—Miss Candace Morris, who is teaching near Cruises' Ferry, was home for Saturday and Sunday.—Archie McGuire, who had a stroke of paralysis, is now up and able to go about the place.

MADISON COUNTY

Coyle

Coyle, Sept. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Butler Blanton spent Sunday with Millard Edwards' family.—Alva Hale and wife and little daughter, Austin, visited Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Winkler Sunday.—Charley Simpson and Miss Lona Mae Powell surprised their many friends last Tuesday night by eloping to Jellico and getting married. Their many friends wish them much joy and happiness.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Craft and children, of Illinois, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hendrick.—Mrs. Wm. Hendrick received a pleasant visit from her mother and sister, of Estill County, from Thursday until Saturday.—Misses Candace Powell, Zana Dozier and Dewey Powell, and Cecil Hendrick spent last Saturday and Sunday in Irvine.—Mr. and Mrs. John Powell, of Panola, visited Friday and Saturday with J. M. Powell.—Tobacco cutting and sorghum making is the chief occupation in this neighborhood.

Panola

Panola, Sept. 8.—Mrs. Annie Chasteen, who has been on the sick list, is no better.—Claude Bee, who has been so low with typhoid fever, is improving and is expected to be out soon.—John P. Winkler and family and Harlin Walton, all of Huntington, Indiana, who have been visiting relatives for the past two weeks, will leave for their home, tomorrow, September 9th.—Joe Powell, of this place, who has been in Ohio for the past six weeks, has returned home to do up his fall work. He then will return to Ohio to his work.—Bueham Thomas and wife went to Richmond, Friday, to the show, and returned today.—Mr. E. Covington and family have just returned from Ohio.—Several from this place attended court at Irvine, today.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Sept. 16.—Tobacco cutting and housing is the chief industry in this section. The temperature, though cool, does not pre-empt sudden frost. Nevertheless, there is much anxiety among the farmers in regard to late crops of corn and tobacco—the staple products of this vicinity.—Lester Hamilton, son of William Hamilton, of Owsley County, who is in the Academy Department of Berea College, visited relatives in this section, Saturday night and Sunday.—Stephen Barrett, who has been ill for some time, died at his home at Blue Lick, last week. He was totally unconscious for many days—having convulsions until the end. He leaves a wife and one unmarried daughter at home. He was interred in Silver Creek grave yard.—Mr. Christopher and sister, of Berea, were welcome visitors at Blue Lick Sunday-school, yesterday. They came as Shakespeare defines a lovely

odor—"Like the Southwind breathing upon a bank of violets," inasmuch as they wafted to hungry isolated hearts some of the vital things being done in Berea College, and brought echoes from the great "Hub of the Universe," of which they are residents. We trust that Berea will continue to send out faithful workers whose efforts have already accomplished so much good in this community. We know by experience that if there is not a minister in every community, there is more work than one constable can perform; and if churches are not opened regularly on the Sabbath, the prisons would soon be full of lawbreakers. But as a result of the many "crumbs" that fall to us from Berea's generous table, our worthy constable, Richard Hollinsworth, has had occasion to take a vacation, and is off to Irvine for a fishing expedition.—We wish to correct a mistake made by the printer in our last week's communication. In a quotation from a famous Agriculturist of the South, who said: "Bullets are no good without guns, guns no good without men, (etc instead of grains, as printed) men no good without food."

POWELL COUNTY

Clay City

Clay City, Sept. 16.—The long-continued drought has been broken at last, and with good gentle rains each week, the late corn and pastures have taken on new life. Gardens have almost completely dried up, with little or no hope of their reviving again.—Rev. J. D. Walling, of Winchester, closed a revival meeting at Vaughn's Mill Christian Church, last Sunday.—Wild-cattling for oil along Hardwick's Creek has come to a stop all at once, on account of not being able to secure a driller. W. S. Collier, who was in charge of the rig, with his wife, has returned to Newport, Ky.—H. M. Curtis and wife are spending this week with their daughter, Mrs. S. A. Easter, near Torrent.—Most of the farmers are working in the oil field on Big Sinking, since laying their crops by.—The city graded school opened Monday with good attendance and with the able corps of teachers, all being women, good results are contemplated.—Mrs. Isaac Mize, from Dayton, Ohio, has come to live with her father-in-law, John W. Mize. Her husband has gone "with the colors."—Work on the new road, from here to Clark County line, is being pushed with vigor; much of it will be completed by cold weather.—E. F. (Jack) Harris, who has been assisting A. P. Johnson with his barber work here, has opened up a new shop at old Furnace, Estill County.—Private William B. Harris, brother to the writer, who is stationed at Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas, writes, since he has been relieved from the hospital at Eagle Pass, that he is now drilling every day and likes army life fairly well.—An epidemic of whooping cough is raging thru-out the community.—Elder Sylvester Larison filled his regular appointment at Mountain Spring, Estill County, Sunday past.—The Citizen, with its splendid news columns for every member of the household, always finds a warm welcome, each week, in our home; thus so should the agent who represents it as she or he will bring glad tidings to those who hand them \$1.50.

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, Sept. 15.—T. J. and J. S. Vaughn and Mrs. J. W. Sparks were in Winchester two days of last week, attending the trial of their brother, J. R. Vaughn, for the killing of Jeff Hill, in February. Vaughn was acquitted; the jurors were out only thirty minutes till the verdict was agreed upon.—Miss Anna Thomas has resigned as teacher at the Fork and will teach in the graded school at Irvine.—Arrived at the home of Winfield Thomas, a girl baby, weighing 13 pounds.—W. F. Fielder attended the State Fair the latter part of last week.—R. H. Taylor will conduct a five days' meeting at Corinth, beginning the 17th.

A CALL FOR PEACE CONFAB

AUSTRIA SUGGESTS PLAN WHICH IS RECOGNIZED AS HOPELESS CRY OF DEFEATED GERMANY.

"Fight To Finish," Is Answer of President Wilson to Peace Feeler—Allied Leaders Firmly Set Against Proposed Sounding-Out Process.

Text of Peace Proposal.

Amsterdam.—Following is the text of the official statement issued at Vienna proposing peace: "Conscientious examination of the situation in all belligerent states no longer leaves any doubt that all peoples long for a speedy end of the bloody struggle. The Austro-Hungarian Government, therefore, has resolved to point out to all belligerents—friend and foe—a practical path. It proposes that they jointly examine, in a free exchange of views, the question as to whether the prerequisites exist to make a speedy inauguration of peace by negotiation promising. Austria-Hungary invites the belligerents to a confidential, non-binding discussion at a neutral meeting place, and has addressed to them a note to this effect. The step has been brought to the knowledge of the Pope in a special note."

Germany's Offer To Belgium.

London.—It is understood that the Government has received the Austro-Hungarian peace note, and also the proposal, previously referred to, that all the Powers should withdraw their troops from the Murman territory. It is also learned that Germany has made a peace offer to Belgium. The terms of this proposal are as follows: "That Belgium shall remain neutral until the end of the war; that there after the entire economic and political independence of Belgium shall be re-constituted; that the pre-war commercial treaties between Germany and Belgium shall again be put into operation after the war for an indefinite period; that Belgium shall use her good offices to secure the return of the German colonies; that the Flemish question shall be considered, and the Flemish minority, which aided the German invaders, shall not be penalized."

The proposal contains no word respecting reparation or indemnities—no admission that Germany wronged Belgium.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Amsterdam.—In extending an invitation to all the belligerent Governments to enter into non-binding discussions at some neutral meeting place, the Austro-Hungarian Govern-

ment states that the object of the conference would be to secure an exchange of views which would show "whether those prerequisites exist which would make the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising." The Austrian proposal, which is announced in an official communication telegraphed here from Vienna, suggests that there be no interruption of the war, and that the "discussions would go only so far as considered by the participants to offer prospects of success."

The proposal calls for all the belligerents to send delegates for a "confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace, in a place in a neutral country and at a near date that would yet have to be agreed upon." The proposal says the conference would be one of "delegates who would be charged to make known to one another the conception of their Governments regarding those principles and to receive analogous communications, as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all those points which need to be precisely defined." The Government announced that a note embodying its suggestions had been addressed to the various belligerent Powers, and that the Holy See had been apprised of the proposal in a special note. The Governments of the neutral states also had been made acquainted with the proposal.

Austrians Are Bitter Against Germany

With the American Army in Lorraine.—Among the prisoners captured were several hundred from two Austrian divisions who were cut off when the Americans advanced to the attack from behind after the Germans had broken. They were bitter against the Germans, whom they said had given way before the Americans, allowing them to be surrounded and they had no chance to fight.

Three Fokkers Destroyed.

With the American Army in Lorraine.—Lieutenant Charles R. Dolive, of Chicago, destroyed three Fokkers on Friday in his third flight over the fighting line. Lieutenants Carruthers and Harding, who shot down a German machine each, confirmed Dolive's triple victory.

Americans Approach Fortress of Metz.

Paris.—The magnitude of the American success continues to grow as reports come from the front. What most appeals to the French imagination is the approach of the American line to within a few miles of the great fortress of Metz, which heretofore has been considered impregnable and such a vast reservoir of men and material as to forbid any approach. The French look hopefully to the release from the hands of the enemy of the great metallurgical basins, on which Germany relies for iron and steel.

MAJ. GEN. J. A. LEJEUNE



John A. Lejeune, commander of the marine corps brigade with the American expeditionary forces, has been promoted to major general. His rank will be permanent, since congress has provided for promotions in the marine corps to meet the expansion of the corps which was authorized.

Federal Bank Takes In Eighteen More Ohio Institutions

The Federal Reserve Banking System of the Fourth District has been taking on new strength for the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. It has added to itself since the first of July eighteen Ohio banks and has applications pending from eight more.

The new member banks are The Peoples Saving & Banking Co., Barberton; Citizens Bank, Cuyahoga Falls; Commercial & Savings Bank Co., Buckeye City; Farmers and Citizens Banking Co., Milan; Rossford Savings Bank, Rossford; Home Banking Company, Gibsonburg; Chagrin Falls Banking Company, Chagrin Falls; Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co.; Gibsonburg Banking Company, Gibsonburg; Cuyahoga Falls Savings Bank Company, Cuyahoga Falls; West Lafayette Bank Co., West Lafayette; Citizens State Bank, West Milton; Geneva Savings Bank Co., Geneva; Peoples Savings & Trust Co., Akron; Dime Savings Bank Co., Canton; Dayton Savings & Trust Co., Dayton; Struthers Savings & Banking Co., Struthers; City Savings Bank & Trust Co., Alliance.

JACKSON COUNTY FAIR

BOND—ANNVILLE, KY.

September 19, 20, 21, 1918

I know you want to attend this fair. It is where the mountain folk meet with the people from other sections of Kentucky for three days of pleasure and satisfaction.

NEW TRACK, new buildings and Floral Hall and Attractive Premium List. Excursion from London and East Bernstadt each day of fair. Prospects fine for best fair in Kentucky. Come to the mountains for a rest and you will never regret attending this fair where Old Fashioned hospitality exists.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

W. R. Reynolds, Pres.

Wm. Dunagan, Sec.

Save Wheat for Our Soldiers

Good Light Bread and Biscuit
can be made from

POTTS' RYE FLOUR

Order a sack from your Grocer and be Convinced

